

Britain Proposes Abolition of State Oil-Trading Firm

By Bob Hagerly
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The government, owing to a more free-market approach to oil pricing, said Wednesday that it planned legislation to abolish Britain's state-owned oil-trading company.

In a statement that surprised the industry, Alick Buchanan-Smith, the energy minister, said the legislation would call for abolishing British National Oil Corp., known as BNOC, and transferring one of its functions to a small government agency.

The change would remove the government from the oil-trading business and presumably end official efforts to lean against market forces for lower prices. It is similar to a decision by Norway earlier this year to stop announcing official prices for oil each quarter and instead quietly sell its oil at prices closely reflecting day-to-day fluctuations in market prices.

Both countries appear eager to alter their profile and avoid charges that they are propping up prices. Oil traders struggled to assess the implications of Britain's move. On a New York Mercantile Exchange, prices of oil-futures contracts initially dropped about 40 cents a barrel before rebounding sharply. Late in the afternoon, West Texas intermediate crude for April delivery was trading at \$28.12 a barrel, up from Tuesday's settlement price of \$27.92. West Texas intermediate is the most widely used U.S. crude, and its price usually reflects demand in the international market.

Britain, which is not a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, has been caught between OPEC demands that it rein in its price-stabilizing role and demands at home to end that role. The country's daily production of about 2.8 million barrels of oil makes it the world's fifth-largest producer and bigger than all OPEC members except Saudi Arabia. British National Oil sets an official price for British oil, usually in line with OPEC's price. The government's line has been at Britain follows the market in pricing but tries to avoid sharp movements in either direction. In recent months, however, the

government has come under growing pressure from both Parliament and major oil companies to take a less overt role in the market. A report from a Commons energy committee this week accused the government of "collaboration with the OPEC cartel" to prop up prices. The committee argued that lower prices on balance would help the economy, notably by encouraging companies to hire more people.

"We are not just sheltering under OPEC's umbrella," complained Ian Lloyd, a Conservative member of Parliament. "We are supplying one of the ribs of that umbrella."

The company buys about 51 percent of the oil produced in the British North Sea at official prices. It then sells some of the oil back to the major oil companies and sells the rest on the open market. Recently, it has had to find buyers for about 800,000 barrels a day on the open market. Most of that oil has been sold in recent months at \$1 to \$2 below official prices, producing losses estimated at more than \$75 million over the past six months. About 80 percent of the losses are offset, however, by the tax benefits the government derives from holding official prices above the market level.

For January and February, the official price was \$28.65 a barrel, but the company sold its oil at an average price of about \$27.

Mr. Buchanan-Smith said that British National Oil would set a price for March sales but that the level had not been decided. Justifying the turnaround in policy, Mr. Buchanan-Smith noted that the company traditionally has sold oil under contracts fixing the price for months at a time. With the industry's shift toward buying oil under short-term contracts, however, the company could avoid losses only by changing its prices frequently. Thus, he argued, British National Oil could no longer play its former stabilizing role.

But he said the government would retain powers to ensure that oil companies supplied enough oil to Britain in an emergency. The government plans to set up an oil and pipelines agency to handle production agreements with oil companies, sell the small amount of oil received as royalties to the government and manage the government pipeline system.



Vice President George Bush of the United States, left, expressing his condolences to Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the new Soviet leader, at the funeral of Konstantin U. Chernenko.

Amin Cancels Moscow Trip As Christians Face a Split

Reuters

BEIRUT — Shops and schools shut Wednesday in most of Christian East Beirut and soldiers and gunmen set up roadblocks north of the capital as a political crisis threatened to split Lebanon's Christian community.

Gunmen appeared on East Beirut streets after a Christian militia, the Lebanese Forces, announced it was distancing itself from the Phalangist Party, the main Christian political grouping, which in recent months has sought a rapprochement with Syria after years of cool relations.

President Amin Gemayel, a Maronite Christian, canceled a trip to Moscow for the funeral Wednesday of Konstantin U. Chernenko and remained in Lebanon to attend a meeting of the Phalangist leadership.

Lebanese Forces militiamen allied to Samir Geagea, a Christian militia commander opposed to the Phalangist leadership, took control of parts of East Beirut and areas on the outskirts of the city, militia sources said.

An official of Mr. Geagea's office said Mr. Geagea was not opposed to a recent visit by the Phalangist leadership to Syria, but that he would not accept a situation in which Christians depended in any way on Syrian support.

Last month's Phalangist visit to Damascus was followed by the release of 50 Syrian soldiers taken prisoner by the party during Lebanon's civil war.

Mr. Geagea's aides said the Phalangist leadership had lost touch with the feeling of ordinary party members since the assassination in 1982 of Amin Gemayel's younger brother, Bashir Gemayel, the president-elect of Lebanon who was the military commander of the Lebanese Forces.

Mr. Geagea commanded the Lebanese Forces in the Christian-Druze mountain war of September 1983.

A statement Wednesday by Fuad Abu Nader, commander of the Lebanese Forces, said the militia would not support the Phalangist leadership.

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Mr. Chernenko's wife, Anna, being led from her husband's grave after his state funeral in Red Square on Wednesday.

New Soviet Leadership Faces Daunting Agenda

By Gary L. Lee
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The swift ascent to power by Mikhail S. Gorbachev presents the new Soviet leader with a daunting agenda of long-term domestic problems that have confounded his predecessors and the prospect of having enough time at the Soviet helm to do something about them.

Since Leonid I. Brezhnev's health began to decline nearly a decade ago, the Kremlin has had to focus on the leadership stakes and succession. Momentum and the ability to carry out long-term planning decisions have been lacking, experts on the Soviet Union say.

Moscow already has signaled that the change in leadership this week should bring no immediate changes in policy.

But specialists on the Soviet Union said they expect that Mr. Gorbachev, who became the chief

of the Soviet Communist Party following the death of Konstantin U. Chernenko on Sunday, will move early to establish his authority in several areas of domestic policy. Those areas include economic and agricultural planning, raising Soviet morale and rejuvenating the bureaucracy.

Despite attempts by both Brezhnev and his successor, Yuri V. Andropov, to bring about some economic reforms, the Kremlin has lacked a leader who could push forward over the long term with forceful, new policies. Consequently, economic growth, which is dramatically down from the peaks of two decades ago, has dragged.

Even the limited economic experiments attempted during Andropov's 15-month reign have not been very thoroughly carried out. "No strong leadership has been nudging them along," said Ed

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Soviet Buries Chernenko; Gorbachev Sets Meetings

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union buried Konstantin U. Chernenko in a hero's grave on Red Square on Wednesday in an elaborate state funeral at which the new Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, praised Mr. Chernenko as a man of peace and a "faithful servant" of communism.

Mr. Gorbachev, at 54 the youngest Soviet leader in 60 years, began a series of meetings with world leaders following the ceremony.

The Tass news agency said that Mr. Gorbachev held talks with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India on Wednesday evening.

Mr. Gorbachev was scheduled to meet with Vice President George Bush of the United States, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, President Francois Mitterrand of France, Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany and President Mauno Koivisto of Finland, officials from their governments' embassies in Moscow said.

In his eulogy, Mr. Gorbachev called Mr. Chernenko a man of peace and a "faithful servant" of communism and underlined two Soviet goals — world peace and development of the nation's economy.

He promised to reward the Soviet people for hard work and innovation and vowed to combat "showiness and swagger." The speech recalled the tough stand against indiscipline taken by Yuri V. Andropov, who was considered to be Mr. Gorbachev's mentor in the ruling Politburo. Andropov died in February 1984 and was succeeded by Mr. Chernenko.

The coffin containing the body of Mr. Chernenko, who was the last in the line of Soviet leaders born under the Russian czars, was placed near the right end of a row of hero's graves between the Kremlin wall and the tomb of Lenin.

Artillery salutes thundered across Red Square, the Kremlin bells pealed in the still afternoon air on the bleak winter day, and factory, ship and railroad whistles blew across the nation.

The expressions of grief at Mr. Chernenko's death were overshadowed by the swiftness and vigor of the transition to Mr. Gorbachev's leadership.

In Washington, U.S. officials said that President Ronald Reagan had sent Mr. Gorbachev a personal message proposing a summit meeting in the United States. Mr. Reagan said Monday that he was "more than ready" to meet with Mr. Gorbachev.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman, Jaroslav Werner, said that Mr. Bush would hold a press conference Wednesday evening after his meeting with Mr. Gorbachev.

Mr. Bush said he came to Moscow bearing "a message of peace" from Mr. Reagan, who he said "has no greater hope and no greater goal" than peace with the Russians.

Mr. Gorbachev, wearing a gray Persian lamb hat and using his gold-rimmed reading glasses, opened the ceremony with a eulogy to Mr. Chernenko, who had been the Soviet leader for only 13 months when he died Sunday at 73.

"At this hour of grief," Mr. Gorbachev said, "Soviet men and women are paying their deep respects to a faithful servant of our party and people, a staunch champion of the ideals of communism."

Mr. Gorbachev said that Mr. Chernenko was "associated with arms race and eliminating the threat of a global nuclear holocaust."

"Our party and state," he said, "will continue to increase their efforts in this direction, doing everything to preserve peace."

Mr. Gorbachev said the Kremlin was ready "to maintain good neighborly relations with all countries on the basis of peaceful coexistence."

He asserted that the Soviet Union threatens no one, but warned, "No one will ever succeed in threatening us."

Moments before the coffin was lowered into the grave, Mr. Chernenko's wife, Anna, stood by the side of his open coffin, stroking his forehead and bending several times to press her cheek against his face and to kiss him.

The 10 surviving members of the Politburo stood at attention, their arms raised in salute, and Mr. Chernenko's coffin was lowered.

Flanked by Prime Minister Nikolai A. Tikhonov and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, Mr. Gorbachev then moved to the Grand Kremlin Palace for a reception in the gilded St. George's Hall.

With Vasily Kuznetsov, who is the equivalent of a vice president in the Kremlin structure, they formed a reception line for brief exchanges with hundreds of visiting leaders. Delegations from at least 42 nations attended the funeral.

Moscow residents interviewed on city streets said little about Mr. Chernenko's brief tenure.

"It's the right thing that they chose Gorbachev," said a bearded young man in his 30s. "He's young and energetic. We are putting all our hopes in him, as they say."

Gorbachev Invited To U.S. by Reagan

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — White House officials say that President Ronald Reagan has extended a "personal invitation" to Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the new Soviet leader, to meet in the United States in hopes of improving relations between the two countries.

The officials said Tuesday night that President Reagan would prefer a meeting in the United States because talks between U.S. and Soviet leaders over the past decade have taken place abroad.

The officials said Mr. Reagan's message would be delivered Wednesday to Mr. Gorbachev by Vice President George Bush, who is leading the U.S. delegation to the

funeral of Konstantin U. Chernenko, who died Sunday. A White House aide said Mr. Reagan was beginning to think about his legacy. The official added, "He wants to meet Gorbachev at a mutually agreed-on date; he wants to work out an accommodation on arms control."

Earlier in the day, the White House said Mr. Reagan would welcome a meeting with Mr. Gorbachev if it benefited "the cause of world peace."

The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said Mr. Reagan "welcomed the tone" of Mr. Gorbachev's acceptance speech on being named party chief to succeed Mr. Chernenko.

"We're pleased he expressed a readiness, as he put it, to participate in a continuation of the process of establishing peaceful, mutually beneficial cooperation," Mr. Speakes said. He added that the "atmosphere" between the United States and the Soviet Union had steadily improved over the last year.

In public and private comments, White House officials made it plain Tuesday that Mr. Reagan saw the coming to power of Mr. Gorbachev, coupled with the start Tuesday of the new round of U.S.-Soviet arms talks in Geneva, as a chance to seek an early meeting with Mr. Gorbachev.

Mr. Reagan, according to White House aides, is sensitive about being the only president in more than 50 years who has not met his Soviet counterpart. Mr. Reagan has said that the constant changes of leadership in the Soviet Union in recent years had made it difficult for him to meet the Kremlin leaders.

Earlier Tuesday, Mr. Reagan said he was prepared to meet Mr. Gorbachev "whenever we can."

Responding to shouted questions from reporters after a farewell ceremony for President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, Mr. Reagan said: "I've been willing to meet with leaders since I've been here, and yes, I would look forward to a meeting with him."

Asked when, Mr. Reagan said: (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

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Beijing Discloses That Corruption Has Increased Among Its Officials

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

BEIJING — The scale of the official corruption that has swept China in recent years was partly revealed Wednesday when the Workers' Daily newspaper disclosed that auditors had uncovered irregularities amounting to nearly 3.4-billion yuan (\$1.2 billion) in 1984.

The disclosure provided the first objective measure of the financial skulduggery that has alarmed political leaders in Beijing.

Recent speeches by Deng Xiaoping and other Communist Party leaders have made it plain that they regard the wave of corruption among the country's nine million officials as a threat to their program of economic reform.

Although the figures appear to reflect a pattern of corruption that has long been a feature of Chinese official life, Mr. Deng and others have acknowledged that it has become more widespread because of new policies that have relaxed central control of economic enterprises and encouraged local initiative, free enterprise and foreign investment.

How serious the problem has become was suggested by a comparison of the Workers' Daily figures with the statistics on national economic performance in 1984 that were released during the weekend.

The State Statistical Bureau said that "national income," an accounting concept similar to gross

national product in the United States, had increased 13 percent to 548.5 billion yuan. GNP is the total value of a nation's output of goods and services.

Apparently, not all of the 3.4 billion yuan in irregularities uncovered by the auditors were due to the "epidemic" of fraud that has attracted the wrath of officials in Beijing.

The Workers' Daily said that nearly 1.6 billion yuan was due to "excessive operating costs, unreported or concealed profits, fake losses, tax evasions and issuing of goods to employees" — the sort of finagling that has been condemned by Mr. Deng — while the rest was due to "actual accounting errors" and other routine shortcomings.

Bo Yibo, a powerful ally of Mr. Deng's who has become a sort of watchdog over official corruption, has described it as a "new evil wind" that will overwhelm the party itself if it is not checked.

Mr. Bo, 77, offered a startling analogy in a recent interview with the Hong Kong Communist weekly, Ta Kung Pao. He said that a "well-known professor" who had attended one of a series of meetings that party leaders have held with eminent non-Communists had drawn a comparison between the high living of "some old comrades in high positions" and the behavior that had brought about the downfall of two of the most famous peasant rebellions in Chinese history.

The revolts referred to by the professor were the 17th century rebellion against the Ming Dynasty led by Li Zicheng and the Taiping Rebellion in the middle of the 19th century. It was plain that Mr. Bo's intention was to warn of the dangers ahead for a more modern rebellion, the one that brought the Communists to power.

"We will not follow their footsteps," he said, referring to the peasant rebels whose insurgencies collapsed.

Alarm among Mr. Deng and his associates is such that they have ordered an intensified crackdown that could involve a much broader pullback from recent reforms.

When he spoke on the matter to a conference on scientific work here last week, Mr. Deng said that the party had to begin a general attack on "capitalist thinking" and remind people, particularly the young, that whatever form current reforms might take, "the ultimate goal is to implement communism."

Since Mr. Deng's speech, there has been speculation that he was acting to preempt a fresh attempt by opponents within the party to roll back his reforms, possibly even to try and dislodge him as leader.

In this interpretation, the heightened anxiety about corruption reflects concern that "leftist" officials uncomfortable with the economic relaxation might use it as a cover to attempt a broader comeback, just as they did with a brief-lived "spiritual pollution" campaign that sputtered out last year.

U.S. Colleges Redefining Content of Curriculum

By Edward B. Fiske
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Students at Stanford College are studying more mathematics, professors at Stanford University are dusting off their Greek and Roman texts, and Minnesota, Gustavus Adolphus college has thrown out its entire course catalogue and started over.

These and hundreds of other institutions, from tiny liberal arts colleges to huge state universities, are part of a new wave of curriculum reform that is radically changing the U.S. college students will be learning in coming years.

In the past couple of years, hundreds of colleges, including virtually every major liberal arts institution, have stepped up the number of mandated courses, redesigned their general education programs and proclaimed that graduates must now possess skills ranging from mathematical proficiency to computer literacy. Hundreds more are in the process of doing so.

"What we have done, in essence, is to redefine our concept of what constitutes an educated person," said Joseph C. Palamounian Jr., resident of Skidmore College in Saratoga Springs, New York. The college's new curriculum is constructed around four areas, including one called "science, society and human values," and includes more required courses in the arts, foreign languages and non-Western culture.

At Gustavus Adolphus, faculty members were told four years ago to "justify" any course they wanted to continue teaching or, after still, design new ones. A new curriculum of required courses was drawn up and will be added to student graduation requirements this fall.

"We had to restore some coherence to the curriculum," said David Johnson, dean of the 2,300-student college. "We had too many superficial survey courses."

Survey courses cover a wide range of material within a given subject, tending to be more sweeping than deep.

The State University of New York at Stony Brook has a new curriculum based on six themes, on "understanding the natural world" to "technological literacy," after a decade-long hiatus. Stony Brook University has revived its "classical" requirement.

Changes in curriculum change continued in the late-1970s when Harvard College and others moved

to restore some structure to curriculums that had been denuded of requirements in the student rebellions of the previous decade. The recent wave of change has dealt with structure to a degree. But in many cases it has also resulted in a re-examination of content and an attempt to address in the curriculum such issues as the impact of technology on society.

Some college officials view the flurry of curriculum changes as the higher education equivalent of the "back-to-basics" movement at the elementary and secondary level. "We're back to a classical approach to education," said Joan Klingel, an assistant dean at the Colorado Springs campus of the University of Colorado, which has the six-course humanities component of a new core curriculum in place and is working on those for the social and natural sciences.

Other reasons cited for the changes range from internal faculty politics to marketing and recruiting needs at a time when the number of

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Israelis leading away blindfolded Shiite Muslims detained on suspicion of guerrilla activity in southern Lebanon.

A Town in Belgium Welcomes Missiles

Florennes Rejects Outside Protesters, Hopes Cruises Ignite Economic Boom

By Richard Bernstein
New York Times Service

FLORENNES, Belgium — A weatherbeaten house of white-washed brick just down the road from the large Belgian air base here contains a new café, called the Florenne. It was opened by a group of young anti-nuclear activists from elsewhere in this country who hope it will become a center of local opposition to the expected installation nearby of 48 U.S. cruise missiles.

But Florennes, an economically depressed town of 11,500 set among gentle, pastoral hills in southern Belgium, is not the kind of place where the peace movement gets a very warm reception.

It has reacted to the probable arrival of nuclear weapons with calm, with acceptance, even with signs of welcome.

"The anti-missile people say that the population is resigned to the missiles," the town's conservative mayor, Louis Timmermans, said. "The truth is that they never did anything to express any ideas against them."

"There were foreigners who came here," Mr. Timmermans went on, referring to people, not just from the Netherlands and West Germany who have come to the town to take part in demonstrations, but also to Belgians coming from other parts of the country.

Recently, Mr. Timmermans said, "they held a demonstration, but when they marched, the streets were empty. Nobody from Florennes was there."

In fact, on some other occasions, particularly on once-a-year, nationally organized marches that began in Florennes in 1983, as many as 12,000 people have turned up from around the country, including small numbers who came from Florennes.

In addition, there is a local pacifist organization, consisting of about 10 people — some schoolteachers, a member of a church organization working in rural areas, a conscientious objector doing alternative service in the town — who organized a Committee to Safeguard the Region of Florennes. The group holds discussions and disseminates anti-nuclear pamphlets.

In 1979 Belgium agreed to the decision of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to base 48 ground-launched cruise missiles in Florennes, long the site of a Belgian air force base where about 800 U.S. personnel are normally stationed.

The Belgians also said, however, that they would review the decision every six months before carrying

out the deployment, thus leaving open the possibility that the country might not proceed with the actual installation, a possibility that causes other members of the alliance considerable concern.

In recent weeks, Prime Minister Wilfried Martens has been presiding over meetings of government ministers to make a decision on whether to proceed now with a first deployment that, according to the NATO schedule, should begin before the end of this month.

Some are said to be pressing for a postponement to give the renewed Soviet-American negotiations a chance to produce results. Others are reported to be arguing that Belgium will lose influence and credibility within the Western alliance if deployment does not go ahead on schedule. A decision is expected any day.

Meanwhile, in Florennes, the place where the missiles would be placed, townspeople have shown something close to indifference, tinged with annoyance, at the efforts to turn the place into a center for anti-nuclear sentiment. The major such effort, they said, is being pressed by a group of pacifists largely from the university town of Louvain in the Flemish-speaking part of Belgium.

It was the Flemish pacifists, for example, who recently opened the Florenne café just down the road from the air base.

"Our main principle is just to be here," Kris van Hoeck, a member of the group said, "to be a protest against the base. We also want to create a center for people to carry out anti-nuclear actions. We believe only in nonviolent actions." He said there were about 30 regular members in the anti-nuclear group.

Mr. van Hoeck said that, using a personal loan from a bank, he bought the building housing the café. In its first few days of operation, he said, only about 15 customers have come for coffee.

"The reason people here are for the base is because they make money from the presence of the Americans," Mr. van Hoeck said.

Others here agree that the influx of money from the base is a factor in local acceptance of the missiles. Florennes, which used to depend on dairy farming and steel mills in nearby cities, has seen many of the mills close.

But the factors operating in Florennes also seem to include some strong memories of occupation during World War II, good feelings toward the United States, which liberated the place in 1944 from the Nazi occupation, and a sense that Belgium has given a promise that must be kept.



Hostages are released and guided to safety from the Turkish Embassy in Ottawa after they were held for four hours by three Armenian gunmen who later surrendered to the police.

Armenians Charged in Ottawa Attack

United Press International

OTTAWA — The police have filed murder charges against three men who stormed the Turkish Embassy, killed a security guard and held 12 people hostage for four hours.

The men, who surrendered to the police Tuesday, identified themselves as members of the Armenian Revolutionary Army. The three were identified as Kevork Marachetian, 35, of LaSalle, Quebec;

Rafik Panos Titizian, 27, of Scarborough, Ontario; and Ohannes Nounbarian, 30, of Montreal.

Turkey's ambassador to Canada, Coskun Kirca, 58, was injured during the incident when he jumped from a second-floor window of the embassy. He was to undergo surgery. The police said none of the other 12 hostages, including the ambassador's wife, teen-age daughter and 10 embassy staff members, was injured in the incident.

The police said the gunmen approached the gate of the embassy in a rented van at about 7 A.M. and were confronted by an embassy security guard. The guard was shot but managed to sound an alarm before he died.

The three gunmen then blew the embassy door off its hinges with explosives, authorities said. A police officer said the men were armed with numerous firearms, including shotguns and revolvers.

Gorbachev Is Invited to Visit the U.S.

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"Whenever we can," Mr. Bush, who arrived Tuesday in Moscow, hoped to meet with Mr. Gorbachev late Wednesday, Mr. Speakes said.

"If the opportunity presents itself, we will weigh all of the factors, pro and con, and the president will make a decision on whether it would be beneficial to the cause of world peace to participate in a meeting with the Soviet leaders," said Mr. Speakes.

"If it is possible to arrange such a meeting with full and careful preparation," he added, "it could make

a constructive contribution to the relations between our countries."

Mr. Speakes was asked if the president was, in fact, "seeking a summit at an early or a mutually convenient date." He responded, "The latter — mutually convenient."

His comment endorsing a meeting with the new Soviet leader was the first time the administration had said precisely that conditions had changed somewhat over previous years for a summit meeting.

Administration officials had been saying a meeting between the

two should include a specific agenda and would have to hold good chances for a constructive outcome.

Mr. Speakes conceded there was "a slight change in wording a year or so ago," but repeatedly refused to say the White House had altered its position in hope of arranging a meeting with Mr. Gorbachev.

"It's not that our position has changed," said Robert Sims, another White House spokesman and foreign policy specialist. "It's that the nature of their leadership has changed."

Mubarak Says U.S. Should Take Active Mideast Role

Reuters

WASHINGTON — President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt said Wednesday that those who wanted the United States to hold back from Middle East peace efforts were advocating "almost a defeatist approach."

Mr. Mubarak, in a speech to members of the National Press Club, criticized the view that the parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict had sole responsibility for moving the peace process forward with the United States playing only a secondary role.

Mr. Mubarak was speaking on the first day of his Washington visit during which his proposal for a more active U.S. role was received coolly by the Reagan administration.

The United States has rejected Mr. Mubarak's proposal to receive a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to explore peace prospects. The U.S. position is to urge direct negotiations between Arabs and Israelis.

Mr. Mubarak said that Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization had made a firm commitment to a peaceful solution of the conflict that would lead to direct negotiations with Israel.

But he said that supporters of the view that the United States should wait and see how things developed in the Middle East were advocating inaction as a line of policy.

He said the argument that responsibility for moving the peace process forward fell squarely and solely on the parties to the conflict implied that the United States could play only a secondary role.

But Mr. Mubarak said: "You cannot say, 'I am waiting until the parties agree on everything before I step in.' The role of a great country like the United States is not simply to endorse what was agreed upon. Rather, it is to help the parties reach agreement."

WORLD BRIEFS

Czechoslovak Police Raid Film Show

PRAGUE (APF) — Two of the three spokesmen of the Czechoslovak human rights group, Charter 77, and nine other persons have been arrested at a private film show in Prague, it was disclosed here Wednesday.

In a letter of protest to President Gustav Husak, the third spokesman, Petrusek Sustrava, named her two arrested colleagues as a writer, Eva Kamarkova, and a former journalist, Jiri Dienstbier, who rents the house in Prague where the screening was taking place. Also arrested were a writer, Petr Kabes, and a former police colonel, Oldrich Hromadko, who was dismissed from the police for signing Charter 77.

The arrests occurred when police raided the house Monday evening, taking away all 48 people present. Of those, 37 were released after five hours of interrogation, according to a letter received by Agence France-Press.

U.S. Agrees to Clean Up Bikini Atoll

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The 1,200 miles of the Pacific atoll of Bikini won a long struggle Wednesday to return home when the United States agreed to decontaminate their island from atomic and hydrogen bomb explosions.

In an agreement reached in the U.S. District Court in Hawaii, the U.S. government yielded to the islanders' demand that it pay for rehabilitation of the atoll, contaminated by 23 nuclear tests between 1946 and 1958.

No figure was mentioned in the agreement, released in Washington by the lawyer for the Bikinians, but American specialists have estimated the cost at up to \$50 million, mainly for stripping away topsoil and replanting.

"We are delighted," said Mayor Tomaki Jada, leader of the Bikinians. "We look forward to working with the United States to restore Bikini so we can finally return home," he said.

New Grand Jury to Investigate Goetz

NEW YORK (NYT) — A judge has authorized a new grand jury to investigate Bernhard H. Goetz's shooting of four teen-agers on a subway train in December, saying the Manhattan district attorney had "significant new evidence" against Mr. Goetz.

The district attorney, Robert M. Morgenthau, refused to characterize the nature of the new evidence. Under state law, a district attorney may seek a judicial order for a new grand jury only if evidence is found that was not available to the first grand jury.

Mr. Goetz, a 31-year-old engineer, was indicted by a Manhattan grand jury in January for illegal possession of guns, including one that he used in the shootings. The grand jury declined to indict him for attempted murder in the shootings, which Mr. Goetz said stemmed from a robbery attempt by the four teen-agers.

West Europe Group To Meet in April

LONDON (Reuters) — Defense and foreign ministers of the Western European Union, a seven-country group being revived after long inactivity, will discuss defense and East-West issues in Bonn on April 22-23, sources in the organization said Wednesday.

Members of the Western European Union are Belgium, Britain, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and West Germany. They decided last year that the 30-year-old organization should play a more active role as a "European pillar" of the Atlantic Alliance.

Suspect's Son Testifies in Aquino Case

MANILA (AP) — The 11-year-old son of Rolando Galman, the man killed with Benigno S. Aquino Jr., the opposition leader, said Wednesday in court that he has not seen his mother, Lina Galman, for more than a year. The family's lawyer said that she, too, may have been killed.

General Fabian C. Ver, commander of the armed forces, and 25 other persons are on trial for the two murders. The military has claimed Mr. Galman was Mr. Aquino's assassin.

Mr. Galman's son, Reynaldo, broke into tears in court and said he has not seen his mother since Jan. 29, 1984, when four men took her from his home. Their lawyer, Lupino Lazaro, said Lina Galman may have been killed because she knew too much.

For the Record

A Danish anti-tax campaigner, Mogens Glistrup, 58, was freed from prison Tuesday after serving half of a three-year sentence for tax fraud. Last year he became the first Dane to be elected to the parliament while in prison.

Turkish Cypriots are to vote March 31 in a referendum on the constitution of the self-proclaimed Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, it was learned in Ankara Wednesday.

A Danish naval commander, Henning Olsen, has been found guilty of dereliction of duty over an incident in which a missile fired from a frigate exploded among holiday homes in Zealand causing damage but no injuries. He was given a reprimand by a court Monday.

Russia has deployed another 18 SS-20 missiles in Eastern Europe, raising the number to 414, the Pentagon said Wednesday.

The Soviet and U.S. delegations will meet in a single group in Geneva Thursday for a second session of disarmament negotiations, the U.S. delegation spokesman said Wednesday.

Brazil's president-elect, Tancredino Neves, appointed the members of his cabinet Tuesday. Among the most important positions, Francisco Dornelles becomes finance minister and Joao Sayad becomes planning minister. Mr. Neves takes office Friday.

Kremlin Faces a Daunting Agenda

(Continued from Page 1)

Hewett, an economist for the Brookings Institution.

Mr. Gorbachev already has shown an impatience for the sluggish bureaucracy and a general support for wage reform — both big concerns of Andropov's. "I expect him to push on both those issues and some others over the next few months," Mr. Hewett said.

Others consider it doubtful that Mr. Gorbachev will stop at minor economic reforms.

No long-range economic experiments have been introduced since 1965. Andropov's brief efforts con-

centrated on setting the stage for broad reforms by persuading and exhorting the Soviet populace to work harder and to drive corruption out of the system. His death in February 1984 halted longer-term planning.

In his speech Monday, Mr. Gorbachev stressed the need for economic changes. Experts on the Soviet economy pointed out Tuesday that the five-year development plan to be introduced at the Soviet Communist Party congress next winter would be the primary vehicle for achieving such changes.

They predicted that Mr. Gorbachev would involve himself even

more deeply in the adaptations of that plan that are now under way.

One of the key economic policies under scrutiny, according to one specialist, is agricultural policy. Soviet farm output has dropped to record levels in the last few years.

Jerry Hough of the Brookings Institution said that decreasing Soviet dependence on a grain economy probably is at the top of the new leadership's agenda.

Moscow's East European allies are likely to get a chance to evaluate Mr. Gorbachev at a major Warsaw Pact meeting that U.S. State Department experts expect to be held by May.

U.S. Colleges Redefine Curriculums

(Continued from Page 1)

university-age young people is declining. Patricia P. Comer, dean of academic affairs at Wilson College in Pennsylvania, which has a stiff new general education program that takes up half of a student's program, said, "We need to be able to say exactly what a Wilson College graduate knows and can do."

Anxiety about the content of college teaching has recently attracted national attention. Last month the Association of American Colleges issued a report saying that U.S. colleges and universities had allowed their curriculums to slip into a state of "disarray" and "incoherence."

This theme has been echoed by William J. Bennett, the new U.S. secretary of education. In Novem-

ber, while still chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities, he issued a report saying that U.S. colleges and universities were failing to give students "an adequate education in the culture and civilization of which they are members."

Several themes run through many of the new curriculum efforts, including more attention to basic academic skills. Women's colleges, among them Bryn Mawr and Barnard, have been among the most conspicuous in adding mathematics. New York University, which adopted a new curriculum four years ago, is strengthening an already strong writing program so that it would apply "across the curriculum," not just in the English department.

After two decades in which college faculties were gearing their courses more and more toward foreign cultures, the study of Western traditions is making a comeback. Stanford's Western Culture requirement, which had been part of the curriculum for 35 years until it was abandoned in 1970, was restored for the class of 1984.

Current efforts toward core curriculums seem to be producing rel-

atively little opposition from either students or faculty members.

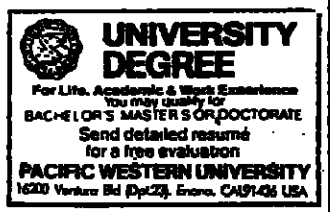
But some fundamental aspects of curriculum change continue to provoke discussion, including that of whether colleges should have a common core of courses that all students take. Carnegie-Mellon University has adopted this approach as a means of promoting a sense of "intellectual community" among students in different academic areas.

Brooklyn College has attracted national attention for a core curriculum that includes, among other things, a course on great works of literature that starts with Richard Wright's "Native Son" and Ralph Ellison's "Invisible Man" and works backwards to the Greeks and Romans.

The other big issue is how to handle the growing importance of technology. Stanford University became the first institution to require all graduates to take a course in the production and impact of technology. "That is really new, and it comes from an idea of what the educated person will need in the future," said Carolyn C. Lougee, associate dean of the School of Humanities and Sciences.

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JPK10150

What's in a Name? Sometimes a Hoax

By Steve Harvey
Los Angeles Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — When Caspar W. Fox received a letter from 9-year-old Norman Mailer asking how he should handle taunts about his first name, the U.S. defense secretary said that he should take comfort in the fact that Caspar was the name of one of the Three Men in the Bible.

Mr. Fox's response to the letter, which he received from a 9-year-old Norman Mailer asking how he should handle taunts about his first name, Mr. Fox said that he should take comfort in the fact that Caspar was the name of one of the Three Men in the Bible.

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Mr. Raymond revealed his hoax recently because he plans to gather the letters into a book. He hopes the introduction will be written by one of his unsuspecting pen pals, Clifford Irving.

"Can you imagine that? I fooled Clifford Irving!" Mr. Raymond said, aglow at having put one over on the author of a fake autobiography of Howard Hughes.

Mr. Raymond still marvels at the length and depth of sincerity of the replies he received. "Names are such a personal thing," he said, thumbing through the letters. "With some of the people, it was as if they had been holding something painful inside for a long time, and I had triggered the urge to get it out. Germaine Greer, for instance. She sounded almost like she's on a psychiatrist's couch."

The feminist writer wrote to little Germaine Fox: "My mother is a very strange person but although I've been very annoyed with her for most of my life I'm not sorry she gave me this wonderful name, even though my friends called me Germs."

Of course, Mr. Raymond played on the emotions of his subjects. "My father named me," he mentioned in each note. "He died so I didn't ask him why."

To research his project, Mr. Raymond studied examples of the writing of 9-year-old children, contributed by a teacher friend, and subscribed to autograph-collector magazines, which supply addresses of celebrities.

Extreme Right Quits Some French Races

Reuters

PARIS — Jean-Marie Le Pen said Wednesday that candidates of his extreme-right National Front party would choose not to run in favor of better-placed opposition candidates in the second round of local elections this Sunday.

Mr. Le Pen had said earlier that he would tell his candidates to stay in the race, after the major conservative opposition parties, led by Jacques Chirac, the mayor of Paris, and former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, refused an alliance with his National Front for the runoff. His reversal on Wednesday took the other parties by surprise.

Although leaders of the conservative parties had rebuffed Mr. Le Pen, local candidates, particularly in areas such as Marseille, where the National Front won a quarter of the popular vote, had favored such a move.

If Mr. Le Pen had kept all his candidates in the field, dividing the parties of the right, Socialist and Communist candidates would have stood better chances of taking office in some close races.

The vote is seen as the last nationwide political test before legislative elections in 1986, and thus a gauge of whether the Socialists will be able to stay in power.

In the first round of voting March 10, the right won almost 58 percent, the left, 41 percent. President Francois Mitterrand's Socialists got only 25 percent.

EC Fails to Agree On Farm Prices But Approves Modernization Plan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — Agriculture ministers of the European Community failed to agree on prices for EC farm products in two days of talks that ended early Wednesday.

The failure set the stage once again for intensive price bargaining before the 1985 farm marketing year begins April 1.

However, officials said the ministers approved a five-year farm modernization program that would cost 5.25 billion European Currency Units (\$3.5 billion).

A negotiating session has been scheduled from March 25 to 27 to reach an accord on the issue of farm prices.

The EC's Executive Commission has proposed a general freeze on farm prices to control spending on price supports and reduce the community's budget deficit.

The disagreements among the EC governments about the new prices are not unlike those in previous years. The annual price setting exercise usually gets nowhere at regular meetings of the agriculture ministers but is solved in round-the-clock bargaining at EC headquarters just before each new marketing year.

The commission's proposal to freeze prices is opposed by most EC nations. Only the Netherlands, Britain, Denmark and France generally support the commission's proposal.

Among opponents of the freeze are West Germany, Italy and Greece.

West Germany, the largest contributor to the EC budget, has rejected in particular a proposed 3.6 percent cut in cereal prices.

It also opposes the plan to abolish export subsidies West German farmers get to bring down their higher Deutsche mark prices to the level of common EC prices.

Italy and Greece, officials said, insist on substantial price increases to offset their higher inflation rates.

The new five-year program of farm grants approved Wednesday is designed to modernize the 10-nation group's poorest and most inefficient farms. It will be in effect until 1989.

(AP, Reuters)

2 Get Life Terms in Germany For Killing of Schleyer in '77

The Associated Press

DUSSELDORF — A West German court convicted two members of the leftist terrorist Red Army Faction on Wednesday of murdering the head of a German industrialists' organization and his four bodyguards. The two were sentenced to life imprisonment.

Adelheid Schulz, 30, and Rolf Clemens Wagner, 40, were found guilty of the 1977 kidnapping and murder of Hanns-Martin Schleyer, president of the Federal Association of German Employers. The four bodyguards were shot to death during the kidnapping on a Cologne street Sept. 5, 1977. Mr. Schleyer's body was found 43 days later in the trunk of a car in Milwaukee, France.

The Düsseldorf state court also convicted Miss Schulz of involvement in the July 30, 1977, murder of the Dresdner Bank chairman, Jürgen Ponto, who was shot at his home in Oberursel, near Frankfurt.

The court sentenced Miss Schulz to three terms of life in prison, while Mr. Wagner was sentenced to two terms of life in prison. Their sentences could be reviewed for parole after they have served 15 years.

Prosecutors said the Schleyer kidnapping was part of a plot to force the West German government to release convicted members of the Red Army Faction, including its leaders, Andreas Baader, Gudrun Ensslin and Jan-Carl Raspe.

After the government refused to accept the demands, Mr. Baader, Miss Ensslin and Mr. Raspe died in their prison cells in Stuttgart and another gang member, Ingrid Schubert, died in a Munich prison. Authorities said that the four had committed suicide.

Senate Panel Rejects Tax Rise, but May Reconsider

By Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate Budget Committee has brushed by large majorities, initial tax proposals for tax increases.

Several committee members, however, as well as Democrats, said Tuesday that they might raise taxes as part of a deal, comprehensive deficit reduction package.

A vote came as the panel voted the first stage of its work plan to reduce federal budget deficits, now estimated at more than \$200 billion, to less than \$100 billion over three years.

Though the committee technique was only setting spending targets for inclusion in a congressional resolution, its votes are expected to be the guides in the deficit-reduction legislation to be drafted later by Congress.

Today's votes on taxes followed a renewed effort by the House to curb pressure for tax increases, including phone calls to committee members from the House chief of staff, Donald Regan.

The committee rejected, 18-4, a proposal by Senator Ernest F. Hollings, Democrat of South Carolina, to raise taxes by \$159 billion over the next three years by raising estate taxes, increasing tax on dividends and putting off the 10 percent individual tax rates for a year.

Hollings would have frozen

tax rates for next year and then reduced them in future years only to reflect inflation over 3 percent. He also would have modified the investment tax credit and imposed a 5 percent minimum tax on corporations.

A proposal from Senator Howard M. Metzenbaum, Democrat of Ohio, failed, 16-4. It would have frozen corporations' tax breaks at current levels and imposed a 15 percent minimum tax on corporations, raising revenues by \$44.2 billion over three years.

The initial votes on taxes came after the committee, continuing a pattern established last week of freezing domestic spending while rejecting Mr. Reagan's proposals for deep program cuts.

It voted to freeze the pay of military and civilian government employees and to freeze the civilian work force of the government at its current level for two years.

It rejected Mr. Reagan's proposal to impose user fees for the first time for major government-assisted credit programs, including housing mortgage assistance, and rejected as well the president's proposal to kill in fiscal 1986 the \$4.6 billion program of revenue-sharing with local governments next year, choosing instead to let it die when its authorization expires in fiscal 1987.

Nearly two-thirds of the savings for fiscal 1986, which begins Oct. 1, came from the military. The rest came from a freeze on most areas of domestic spending. Nearly all of

The committee still has not voted on an overall budget plan. Earlier, the committee's senior Democrat, Lawton Chiles of Florida, declared that the panel was at an impasse after rejecting most of Mr. Reagan's spending cuts as well as two plans offered by Democrats to raise taxes.

■ **Reagan Budget Faces Vote**

Democrats on the Senate Budget Committee engineered a show-down vote Wednesday on Mr. Reagan's entire 1986 budget. The Associated Press reported from Washington. Committee leaders said the president would surely lose the vote.

The committee chairman, Pete V. Domenici of New Mexico, predicted rejection of the president's plan by a wide bipartisan margin, but added that such an outcome "shouldn't surprise the president."

Mr. Reagan, anticipating that he would be defeated in the vote, told a group of businessmen he was disappointed in the committee.

"I have my veto pen drawn" for any legislation raising taxes, the president said. He challenged Congress to "go ahead, make my day."

The issue was forced on the demand of Senator J. James Exon, Democrat of Nebraska, "to find out if there are significant votes on the committee to support the president."

The vote was the first formal consideration in Congress of Mr. Reagan's budget proposal since it was to Capitol Hill early last month.



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4. Statement showing the financial position of the company.

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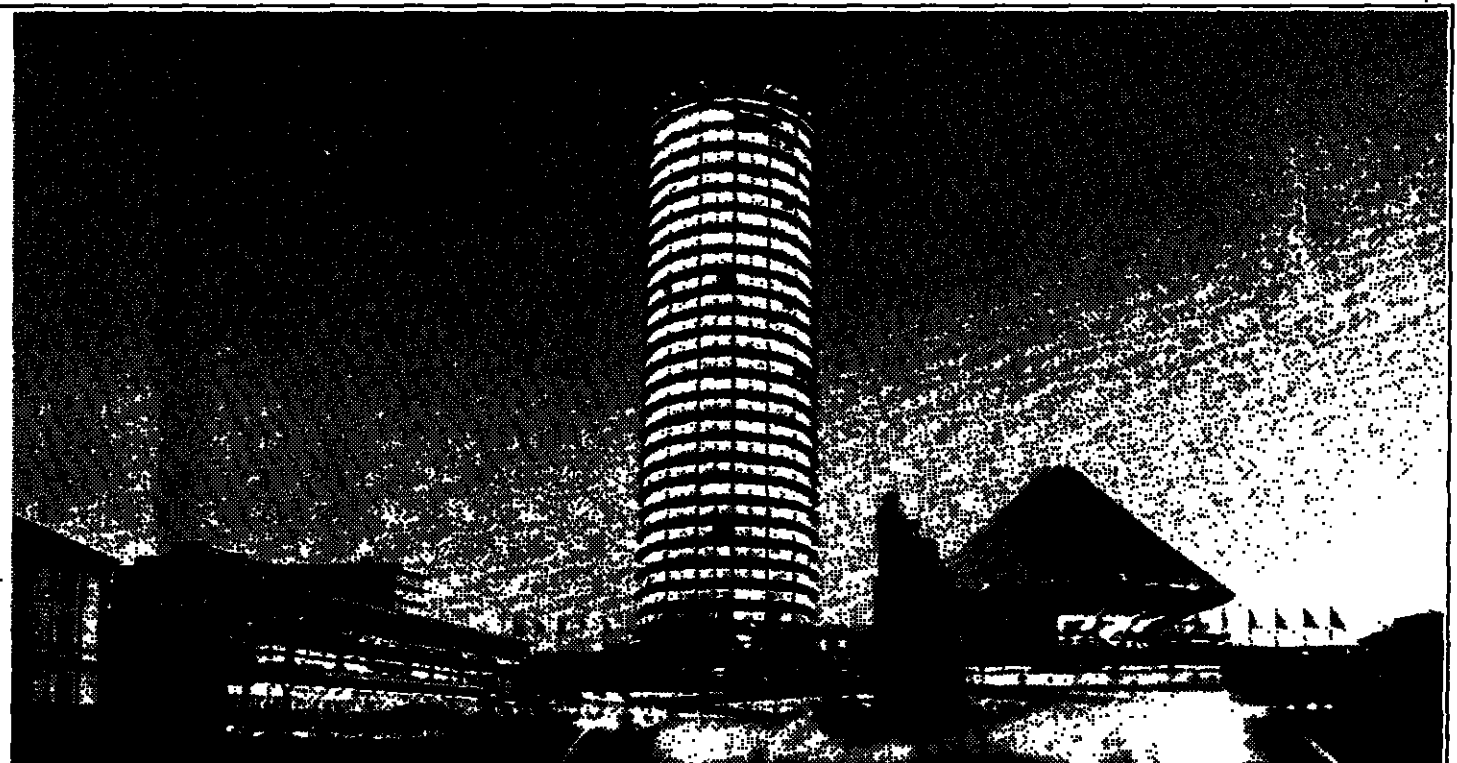
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For the Kenyatta Conference Centre in Nairobi, Karl Henrik Nostvik was asked to design a complex which would echo the spirit of the African people, and also (because of high volcanic activity) meet the earthquake requirements laid down in California — the strictest in the world.

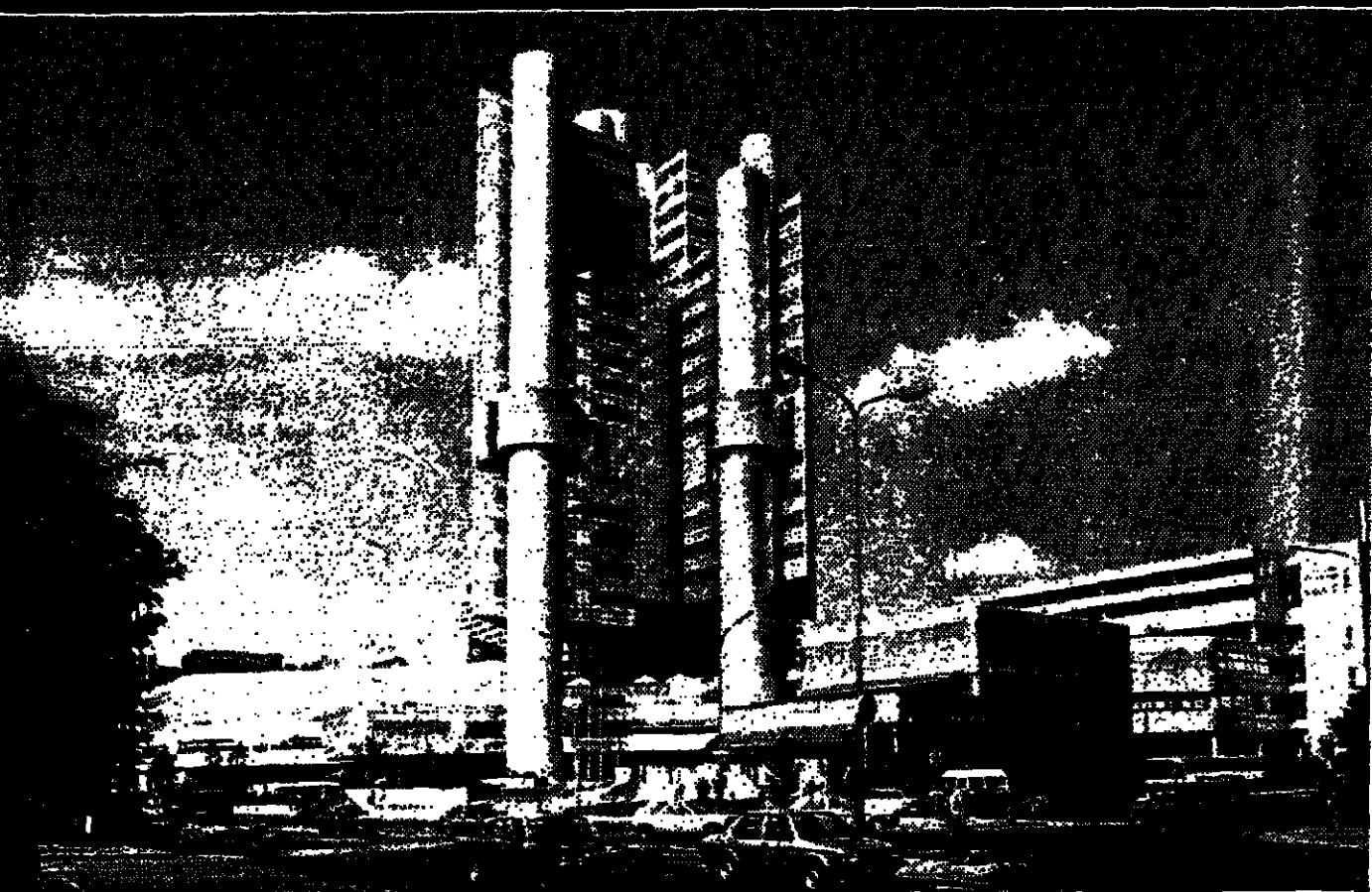
The centre consists of a circular amphitheatre — inspired by traditional African houses — a plenary hall — for up to 4000 delegates — and a 24-storey tower block. For the lighting, we basically applied fluorescent lamps throughout, diffused by wooden louvres, made of local timber.

We have also been requested to redesign and install the sound equipment, including separate multi-lingual conference and interpretation systems for the Plenary Hall, the Amphitheatre and other conference rooms.

In Munich, the Hypo-Haus, head-office for the Bayerische Hypo- und Wechsel-Bank, was designed by Walther and Bea Betz.



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The lighting and air-conditioning for this 26-storey office building demanded extensive discussions and month-long laboratory measurements. The result was the design and installation of some 7000 tailor-made air-handling louvred luminaires, for the integrated lighting and air-conditioning system.

An additional problem was that the height of the luminaires was restricted to just 85 mm. Other landmarks to our expertise include Singapore's Raffles City project, the Palais des Festivals in Cannes, and the Banco Central in Ecuador. For more information, write to the Philips organization in your country, or to Philips C.P.M.S., VOA-0217/THA16, Eindhoven, the Netherlands.

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Beijing Aide Sent to Rite In Moscow Is Viewed As New Breed of Leader

By Daniel Southerland
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — China's decision to send Deputy Prime Minister Li Peng to the funeral of the Soviet leader, Konstantin U. Chernenko, appears to reflect efforts by Beijing to groom a new generation of leaders at a time when Moscow is making a generational transition of its own.

Li Peng, 56, will be the first Chinese official to meet with Mikhail S. Gorbachev, 44, the new Soviet leader.

Mr. Li is a technocrat typical of a new breed of Chinese leaders. He is the type of administrator on whom China's aging leaders appear to be counting to make their economic modernization program succeed. Diplomats view him as a possible candidate someday for one of the highest posts.

As China's leading nuclear power expert, Mr. Li is known for his professional and administrative competence. Unlike some of the nation's older revolutionary leaders who gained their credentials through military or ideological struggles, Mr. Li was trained as an electrical engineer and rose through a succession of technical and administrative posts to reach his current position in 1983.

Diplomats speculate that by sending Mr. Li to Moscow, the Chinese can make a serious offer to further improve relations with the Russians while at the same time not appearing to be too eager.

The Chinese could have sent

Wan Li, a more senior deputy prime minister who attended the funeral of Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader who died in early 1984. Of China's four deputy prime ministers, Li Peng is ranked third.

Mr. Li has been gradually accumulating experience in foreign affairs. In 1983, he went to Hong Kong as a deputy minister to negotiate with a British delegation on the construction of a nuclear power station in China. In 1984, he traveled as deputy prime minister to West Germany and four African nations.

Russia, Intelsat Work on Agreement That May Lead to Soviet Membership

By Susan F. Rasky
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union and Intelsat, the international satellite communications consortium, have reached a tentative information-exchange agreement that is expected to lead to Soviet membership in the consortium, according to an Intelsat official.

Joseph N. Pelton, director of strategic policy for the 109-country consortium, said Tuesday that the agreement was worked out in Moscow two weeks ago during a visit there by Intelsat's executive director, Richard R. Collins.

Mr. Pelton said that the agreement was awaiting the signature of Vasily A. Shamshin, the Soviet minister of posts and telecommunications, and that formal approval was expected soon, perhaps by the end of the week.

Intelsat, a nonprofit cooperative open to all countries, provides two-thirds of the world's telephone service, almost all international television transmission, most telegraph service and many kinds of data transmission. It was established in 1964 and is based in Washington.

The consortium's members include Yugoslavia, Vietnam, China and Nicaragua. The Soviet Union is a customer of the system, and as such is entitled to attend meetings where traffic and frequency information is discussed. But it is not given information from technical,



Li Peng

Group Says It Pressured Israel to Accept Ethiopians

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The secret airlift of thousands of Ethiopian Jews, suspended in early January after an Israeli disclosure about the operation, was undertaken only after a decade of debate in which a small group of American Jews pressured the Israeli government to help evacuate the Ethiopians to Israel, according to Jewish sources involved in the dispute.

The debate over the fate of the Ethiopian Jews focused on whether they were really Jews and whether they should be moved from Ethiopia, where they had lived for centuries, to a "promised land" they scarcely knew about.

"We forced Israel to take them by indicating that if they didn't

take them we would make it a public issue," said Gerson Berger, a founder and vice president of the American Association for Ethiopian Jews. "If it hadn't been for our persistent criticism they wouldn't have done it."

Mr. Berger has been agitating for the evacuation of Ethiopian Jews since the Ethiopian revolution began in 1974 with the overthrow of Emperor Haile Selassie.

He said the operation should have been carried out a decade ago. "They could have all come out in the early years of the revolution," he said. "It was chaos."

The Israeli Embassy in Washington disagreed. An embassy spokesman, Victor Harel, said that for a number of years "Israel has been acting outside the public eye and doing its utmost to bring the Ethiopian Jews back home."

"It's a fact that even before the big airlift there were already several thousand Ethiopian Jews in Israel," he said.

Mr. Harel accused the association of acting in "an irresponsible way by their publicity and their amateurish actions" which he said had jeopardized the evacuation and created "unnecessary risks."

The validity of these charges or countercharges is difficult to assess because of the longstanding secrecy surrounding efforts to smuggle the "black Jews" out of Ethiopia and into Israel. But the accounts of Mr. Berger and others familiar with the association's campaign strongly suggest that Israel failed to act decisively for years and may have deliberately helped to create a news blackout to delay action.

From 1979 to 1982, the association brought out 280 Ethiopian Jews, mostly to prove to the Israeli government it could be done and to prove its hand, according to Mr. Berger and to others involved.

The first major Israeli action, a daring operation from the Red Sea, occurred in mid-1980 after five years of constant pressure, mainly by the association, including meetings between its leader and Israel's prime minister at the time, Menachem Begin. Between 1980 and 1982, the Israelis brought nearly 2,000 Ethiopian Jews to Israel, according to the association.

Events took a sharp turn in 1983 when the Ethiopian Jews began leaving their villages and migrating by the thousands to Sudan. But there was still no organized system for taking them to Israel.

Then in early 1984, 12,000 walked en masse to Sudan in what Mr. Berger described as a "purely spontaneous movement," creating enormous pressure on Israel for action.

In October 1984, the association ran advertisements in 32 Jewish newspapers around the United States saying that 2,000 Ethiopian Jews had died in terrible conditions



An Israeli with an elderly Ethiopian Jew who arrived at Ashdod, Israel, on the air

in Sudanese refugee camps and calling on the world Jewish community to step in.

The Israeli airlift got under way Nov. 24. But after an apparently deliberate disclosure about it by an official of the Jewish Agency, the operation was suspended Jan. 6, with 7,000 Ethiopian Jews evacuated to Israel.

The Israeli government's handling of the Ethiopian Jews is still at the center of the dispute over the fate of members of the small, "lost" Jewish tribe, who have endured for centuries in Ethiopia as landless, lower-class potters and blacksmiths.

The Israeli government's ambivalence toward the Ethiopian Jews apparently was partly a result of its clear desire to avoid offending Ethiopia, an old anti-Arab ally. Israel had continued selling arms to Ethiopia and had maintained secret ties with its government even after a break in diplomatic relations during the revolution.

The ambiguity also is reflected by a dispute in Israel over whether the Ethiopian Jews are really Jews and over the wisdom of bringing a primitive people, many of whom are illiterate in their own language, to a modern society such as Israel.

Finally, there was the question of whether to bring them to Israel in one big airlift or in small numbers over a long period to allow Israel and the Ethiopian Jews to adjust.

"The Israelis felt it should be a gradual process of bringing them in. They didn't realize the dimensions of the problem," Mr. Berger said. "Their view was it couldn't be done massively."

The accounts nonetheless make clear that the Israeli government periodically reacted to pressure and undertook limited rescue attempts. One came in August 1977 when 62 Ethiopian Jews were smuggled aboard a plane bringing aircraft spare parts to Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Two others occurred in mid-1980 and again in mid-1982 when the Israeli Navy took hundreds of Ethiopian Jews to Israel from an obscure Red Sea port in Sudan in small ships and submarines.

Despite a ruling by the chief Sephardic and Ashkenazic rabbis in 1975 that the Ethiopian Jews were Jews and thus subject to the Law of Return, the Israeli political establishment "dragged its feet" for nine years on organizing a rescue operation, according to Mr. Berger. The law grants Israeli citizenship to any Jew who immigrates to Israel.

A former president of the association, Howard Lenhoff, wrote in an internal memorandum dated Sept. 17, 1980, that on the issue of Ethiopian Jews "we are dealing with the most devious and inept elements in the Israeli bureaucracy and with the most naive, ill-informed and overcautious elements of world Jewish leadership."

The association organized demonstrations in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, lecture tours for Ethiopian Jews in the United States and publicity campaigns through ads and stories in Jewish newspapers.

Other sources said that plans for the airlift were discussed by the Israeli government last summer, however, suggesting that it had its own reasons for deciding to act. "They did a magnificent job, as

they always do when they decide to act," Mr. Berger said, referring to the secret Israeli airlift that began in late November through Ethiopian airports.

According to association officials and at least one Ethiopian involved, one of the biggest obstacles to a mass rescue operation was a top official in the Jewish Agency, Yehuda Dominitz, who had closed the arrival of Ethiopian Jews.

The conflict between the association and the agency came to a head at a meeting in Mr. Begin's office late June 1979 that Mr. Lenhoff attended with Mr. Dominitz, leaders of interested Jewish organizations.

The association was trying to get the agency to take over the operation while using association property to run it. The agency agreed to proposal but refused to use association employees, several whom had helped organize demonstrations against the government in Jerusalem over the Ethiopian issue.

The association agreed to its publicity about the issue in return for a pledge from Mr. Dominitz that "60 to 100" Ethiopian would be brought out over the next 1979, according to the Lenhoff memorandum.

By October, however, "not a single" Ethiopian Jew came to Israel and none arrived Feb. 1980, the document states.

Mr. Lenhoff said the "discrepancy" led to an association strategy to take a more militant line "to force the Jewish Agency to try out that work that they charged by the Jewish people i.e., the rescue of Jewish lives

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Kirkpatrick Is Planning To Become a Republican

By Dan Balz

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, the U.S. delegate to the United Nations and a lifelong Democrat, plans to switch parties next month.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick, who cast the U.S. veto Tuesday of a resolution condemning Israeli actions against civilians in southern Lebanon, will leave the Reagan administration at the end of this month to return to teaching and writing. Mrs. Kirkpatrick, 58, is on leave from Georgetown University, where she is a professor of political science.

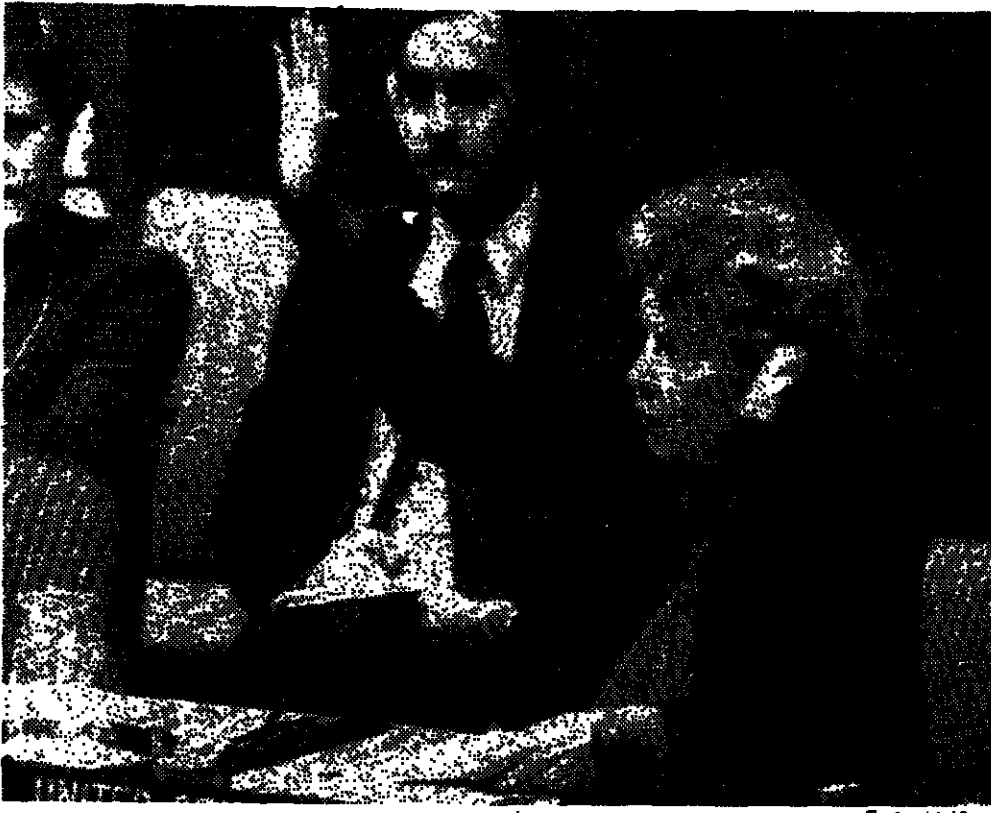
She is to make her debut as a Republican at a fund-raiser for the new GOP Women's Political Action League on April 3. GOP stands for Grand Old Party. The group is a political action committee that will contribute money to women Republican candidates.

"I'm not denying it," Mrs. Kirkpatrick said Tuesday of reports that she would switch parties, according to The Associated Press. "I've been making fairly clear that I did not think seriously about bringing my formal registration into line with my behavior and my views."

Mrs. Kirkpatrick's party inclination has been the subject of discussion since her speech to the Republican National Convention in Dallas last August.

The UN envoy, whose Democratic mentors included the late senators Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota and Henry M. Jackson of Washington, brought roars from the convention with a speech in which she blistered the Democrats as the "blame America first" party.

She has since become one of the stars on the Republican Party circuit.



Jeane J. Kirkpatrick vetoing a resolution in the UN Security Council on Tuesday.

Security Council Condemns Pretoria

The Associated Press

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The UN Security Council has unanimously passed a resolution condemning South Africa for killing protesters and arresting black opposition leaders on treason charges.

It was the first time during the administration of President Ronald Reagan that the United States has voted in favor of a resolution in the council condemning South Africa for its domestic policies.

[Pressure on South Africa in the form of divestment campaigns and condemnation in the UN would hit South Africans hard, Foreign Minister R.F. Botha said Wednesday, Reuters reported from Cape Town.]

"The progress and stability of the whole of southern Africa is threatened," he said in a statement commenting on the UN condemnation.

All 15 council members approved the resolution, criticizing South Africa for the killing of what it called defenseless African protesters.

The council also criticized the regime for arresting 16 leaders of the United Democratic Front and other organizations opposed to South Africa's policy of apartheid. It called on Pretoria to withdraw the charges of high treason against them.

The U.S. delegate, Warren Clark, said the United States was voting in favor despite the resolu-

tion's "deviations from language proper to a Security Council resolution."

It was believed he referred to an article that appeared to call for violent revolution in commending as legitimate "the massive united resistance of the oppressed people of South Africa against apartheid." Mr. Clark emphasized that the United States wanted peaceful change in South Africa.

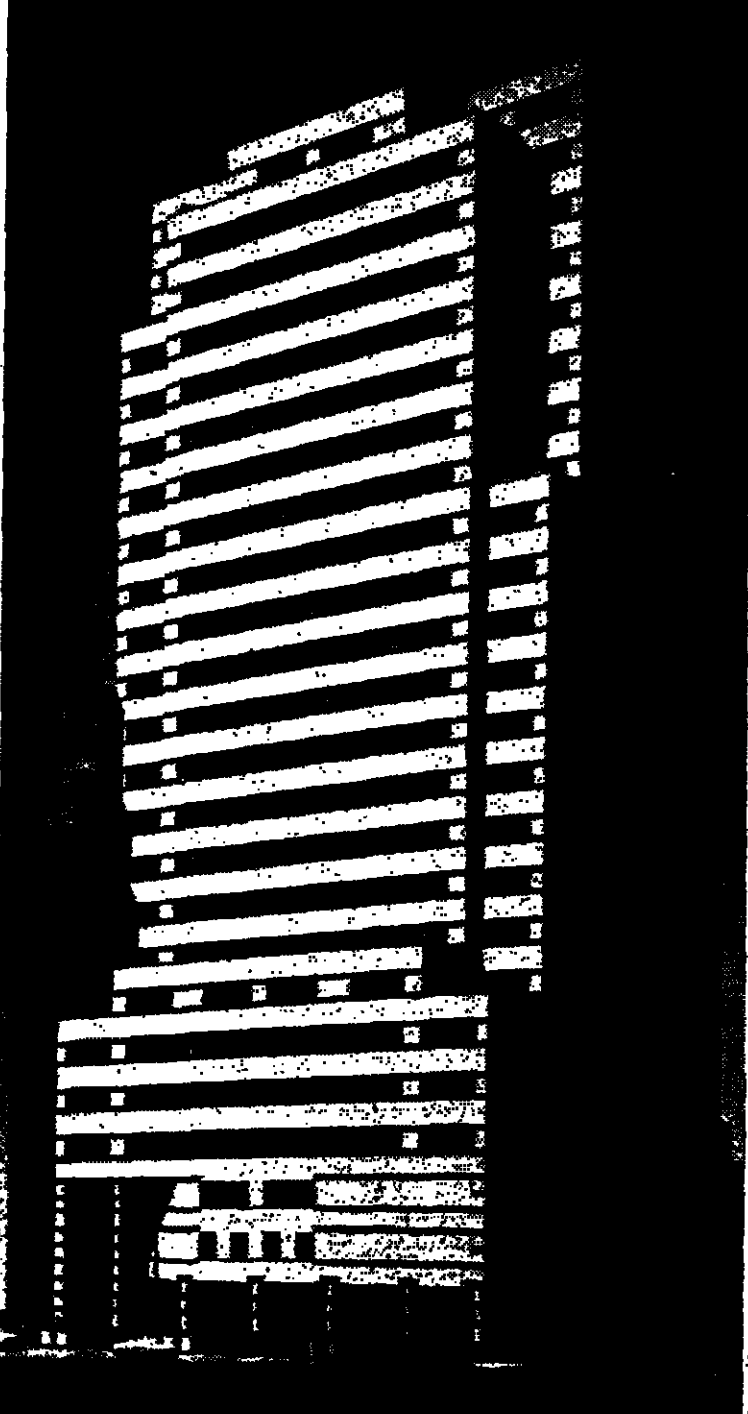
Signs of Panic Seen

A South African industrialist said Wednesday there were signs of near panic among some government officials and businessmen over the growing anti-apartheid campaigns in the United States, Reuters reported from Cape Town.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Cleaning Out the Stables

The decision by President Reagan to stop limiting imports of cars from Japan should occasion mild rejoicing. For four years a professedly liberal administration prevented Americans from buying all the Japanese automobiles they would have liked, and by so doing raised prices in America and profits in Japan. Have we now started to cleanse the Augean stables of protectionism? Up to a point. But there remains a small.

Lifting the restrictions leaves Japan still aware that if its producers take full advantage of their new freedom, some sort of control is likely to be reimposed. Big Brother is still watching. More complex, but again unfavorable to free trade in cars, is the probability that the more Japan's automakers take advantage of their new freedom, the heavier will be Washington's pressure on Tokyo to allow American industry to compete freely on the Japanese market in a wide range of manufactures, of which telecommunications is perhaps the foremost. So Japan, less than pure when it comes to exposing its own new industries to competition, is tempted still to restrain car exports to keep out American high-tech products; car sales have to be sacrificed to help protect other Japanese industries. Mr. Reagan's long-sought lifting of auto controls may make Tokyo recall a Chinese proverb: Be careful what you ask for — you might get it.

In a larger sense, we cannot blame Washington and Detroit, nor Tokyo, for the perpetual straitjacket around international trade in cars. The real Augean stables are in Europe. While American limited Japanese cars to some 20 percent of its market in recent years, most European countries were — and remain — far meaner. The only Common Market country which allows unimpeded entry of Japanese cars is West

Germany. It believes that its own producers are efficient enough to stand up to the challenge — which probably raises West German efficiency. France and Italy limit Japanese cars to under 2 percent of their market. How could America be expected genuinely to open its borders to the Japanese without let or hindrance, when Europe does not? It would be swamped by Japanese exporters with no other place to go.

Even inside Europe, the car trade is far from free. Identical models sell for very different prices in different countries. Consumers are thwarted by industry at every turn when they try to buy from the cheapest suppliers, and have not yet seen their rights defended strongly by the EC authorities. There is now a further threat, stemming from West Germany's desire to run ahead of its European partners on pollution control. Given the havoc that exhaust fumes are wreaking on the Black Forest, one can understand the German pressure to get something done quickly. But unilateral action on emission standards risks blunting — to West Germany's advantage — the free competition that Bonn has long supported. Other European governments are moving regrettably slowly toward adequate environmental safeguards, but Bonn is not all that blameless. It could reduce pollution — and accidents — by imposing a speed limit. Unfortunately, German voters like to drive fast.

If all goes well — which is not certain — there will be negotiations in GATT next year to reduce the general obstacles to world trade. But the negotiations will be lengthy, and their effects will not be felt much before the end of the decade. Why not a quick minor round to straighten out trade in particular sectors, starting with automobiles?

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

The Greeks Have a Point

What is it with the Socialist government of Andreas Papandreu in Greece? He is capable of the most blatant anti-Americanism and anti-Westernism; he attacks Solidarity and charges the United States with "expansionism and domination." True, he has been careful to maintain structural links with NATO, renewing American base leases and undertaking to buy aircraft that will tie Greece to American suppliers until the end of the century. Yet there is an unsettling erraticism in Greek policy under Mr. Papandreu, a hint that he might lurch far left past a point of no return.

His latest act, an internal one, ordinarily would not draw foreign attention. It is so typical and disturbing, however, that it has been widely noted. Mr. Papandreu had promised to support parliament's re-election of Constantine Karamanlis, the conservative elder statesman known for his emphasis on keeping close ties with the West. The prime minister stunned his countrymen, however, by dumping Mr. Karamanlis. The president now ruled to be chosen, being beholden to the left, will not easily be able to perform Mr. Karamanlis's balancing role, even if he chooses.

This is no small matter. Mr. Papandreu's PASOK movement is heavy on Marxist and Third World slogans and heavily influenced by the Communists. By his overt anti-Americanism, some say, he buys political room for the

pro-American strategic connection, which is vital for Greece to defend itself against its NATO partner and regional rival, Turkey, and for general reassurance in a corner of the world where Soviet power is strong. But this is an inherently unstable arrangement. A respected Greek analyst, Penayote Dimitris, using Warsaw Pact analogies in an article in Foreign Policy magazine, fears that "NATO's Romania" may become "NATO's Yugoslavia" — a reference to Belgrade's break with the Pact.

So the United States has reason to be concerned about Greek policy. But it also has reason to be concerned about U.S. policy. The question that too few Americans ask is how a friendly democratic country such as Greece, which fought with America against fascism and which America then helped save from Communism, came to its present confusion.

The key part of the answer is that Washington carelessly aggravated the fears and frustrations of Greeks of all parties by appearing too friendly to the colonels who ruled from 1967 to 1974 and to the Turks who invaded Cyprus in 1974 and hold part of it to this day. Nobody ever said the Greeks were easy to get along with. But they have the leadership of their democratic choice and they have grievances, legitimate as well as illegitimate. The former need to be attended to, the latter dismissed.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Doctors and the Courts

The number of medical malpractice suits filed in America and the size of the jury awards are not of interest to doctors only. The cost, in terms of extremely high insurance premiums and the practice of expensive "defensive medicine" designed to avoid suits, is passed on to patients and taxpayers. Some physicians in high-risk specialties and in certain areas of the country pay as much as \$80,000 a year in malpractice premiums. Still, insurers report, they pay out more in claims under these policies than they collect in premiums.

Last month a task force of the American Medical Association issued recommendations for addressing the malpractice problem. Public education and quality control within the medical profession were stressed. So was the need for tort reform — the revision of laws and procedures governing negligence litigation — to make the resolution of these cases faster, less burdensome and fairer to all the litigants. In the mid-'70s, when insurers first balked at providing this coverage, most states enacted some kind of tort reform, but many of these state laws are still being tested in the courts. In

California, a leading state in terms of volume of suits and the sweeping nature of the reform, the constitutionality of the statute was resolved piecemeal, with the final State Supreme Court judgment handed down last Thursday.

The California law has three major provisions: Attorneys' fees in medical malpractice cases must be based on a sliding scale from 40 percent of the first \$50,000 recovered down to 10 percent for awards over \$200,000. Payments are made over the lifetime of the plaintiff, instead of in a lump sum, and cease when he dies. And recoveries for pain and suffering cannot exceed \$250,000. Other states have adopted similar, although generally less stringent, forms of these controls, and encouraged arbitration and the revision of statutes of limitations and rules of evidence. California will be the state to watch. Its reforms have been upheld by the highest court of the state, and they are major changes. If, over the next few years, they facilitate settlements, reduce litigation and stabilize insurance premiums, they will provide an effective model for other states.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.



Four Sandinist Reasons for Washington to Let Up

By Daniel Ortega Saavedra

The writer is the president of Nicaragua.

NEW YORK — President Reagan asks the people of the United States and the U.S. Congress to continue financing the CIA's covert war against Nicaragua. He says his aim is to bring about a "restructuring" of our government. Here are four reasons why the American people should refuse to comply.

Firstly, the covert war is illegal. The World Court, on May 10, 1984, ordered the United States to stop its aggression. It cited the charters of the United Nations and Organization of American States, which prohibit the use of force against the territorial integrity and political independence of another nation. The U.S. administration walked out of the court.

The war cannot be justified as "self-defense." The Reagan administration now admits that its purpose is to overthrow our government — not, as Congress and the American people were told, to interdict an alleged flow of arms to Salvadoran rebels. Even while it maintained this pretense, the White House never produced real evidence of an arms flow — because it does not exist. The U.S. administration knows this: If it had evidence of arms trafficking, it would have tried to prove it in the World Court.

Why care about international law? Because disrespect for law breeds chaos. When a powerful nation repudiates international law — and its highest symbol, the World Court — it threatens the entire legal order and sets a dangerous precedent.

The second reason is that the covert war is immoral. This war is directed against Nicaraguan civilians, not our military. The "contras" operate our territory from bases in Honduras and Costa Rica to murder, torture, and kidnap women, men and children. They blow up farms, health centers, food depots and schools. Thousands of civilians have perished, while damage to our economy is in the hundreds of millions of dollars.

Mr. Reagan calls these terrorists "freedom fighters." His administration tries to cover up their atrocities, dismissing them as "Sandinist propaganda." But reports of "contras" atrocities, published last week by U.S. human rights organizations, reveal the truth to the American people, who are financing these crimes.

The "contras" are led by ex-officers of the hated National Guard, the main arm of the Somoza dictatorship that brutally oppressed our people for more than four decades until our Sandinist revolution in 1979.

It is immoral and contrary to American values for the U.S. administration to attempt to impose a new government on Nicaragua. Our government was elected Nov. 4, 1984, in the freest, fairest elections in Nicaragua's history. More than 1.1 million people voted (75.4 percent of those registered) and seven political parties participated. The opposition parties received more than 33 percent of the

vote and now hold 35 of 96 seats in our legislature. Mr. Reagan predictably called the election a "sham," but hundreds of international observers — including private American academic and human rights groups — closely watched the electoral campaign and said that it was fair.

The third reason why Americans

should reject the plea for more funds to aid Nicaraguan rebels is that the covert war is futile and unnecessary. In more than four years of fighting, and despite more than \$100 million in American aid, the "contras" have failed to capture or hold any Nicaraguan territory. There is only one explanation: They have no popular support. As an artificially maintained force, they would cease to exist when Washington ended its support.

There is no reason for Washington to continue this support. Nicaragua represents no threat to any of its legitimate security interests in Central America. In the Contadora process and at talks at Manzanillo, Mexico, begun in June 1984 but suspended in January '85, we have made it clear that we are willing to address American concerns. We have repeated that we want no foreign military bases on our soil, that we would agree with our neighbors to a reasonable balance of armed forces and armaments in Central America and to the removal of all foreign military advisers.

The problem is not forcing Nicaragua to negotiate but persuading the United States to negotiate.

One pretext for the covert war is the supposed need to force Nicaragua to the negotiating table. However, as Representative Michael Barnes, Democrat of Maryland, has said, Nicaragua already is there. Nicaragua is fully committed to a political solution. Nicaragua alone accepted the September 1984 proposal of the Contadora countries — Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela. America sabotaged the accord by pressing its Central American allies not to accept. America, not Nicaragua, broke off the Manzanillo talks.

The problem is not forcing Nicaragua to negotiate: It is persuading

Washington to negotiate with Nicaragua, and to give more than lip service to the Contadora process.

The fourth reason for stopping aid to the "contras" is that the covert war is counterproductive. If Mr. Reagan really wants us to reduce the size of our army, stop acquiring arms and send home foreign military advisers, he should end his covert war and his unprecedented military buildup in Honduras. If there were no war against us, we would enthusiastically divert manpower and resources, now consumed by defense requirements, to economic and social development.

The U.S. administration complains that we obtain arms from socialist countries, but Washington makes this necessary. Are we not entitled to obtain arms to defend ourselves? Washington has pressed its allies not to sell arms to us.

Mr. Reagan calls us "totalitarian" because we imposed a state of emergency that restricts certain rights, including press freedom with regard to military and security matters. The state of emergency was imposed in 1982 in direct response to the covert war. If Mr. Reagan really wants the full restoration of political and civil rights, he need only stop the war.

We seek peace with dignity from the United States. Despite the crimes committed against us, we extend our hand in friendship.

The New York Times.

How Pressure on the Sandinists Can Help

By Susan K. Purcell

NEW YORK — There is a widespread perception that pressure on the Sandinists — including support for the "contras" — undermines the Contadora countries' effort to promote peace in Central America. In fact, the opposite is true.

Without such pressure, U.S. security interests are sure to be ignored. With it, they are more likely to be reflected in talks that could lead to an acceptable negotiated settlement.

Consider the Nicaraguans' reaction to Mr. Reagan's recent comment on the need to remove the Sandinist government in "its present structure." Within days, President Daniel Ortega Saavedra announced an "indefinite moratorium" on the acquisition of arms and said his government would send home 100 Cuban military advisers. He promised "some initiatives in favor of the Contadora peace process," directed by Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama.

This could be an important change in the Sandinist position. In September 1984, Managua accepted a draft of a Contadora treaty that called for an end to support for subversion across borders, the elimination of foreign troops and advisers from the region, limits on the size of Central American military establishments and support for political pluralism.

America criticized the treaty — and rightly so — for failing to provide for adequate verification and implementation of its measures. Critics claimed that Washington itself had the technology necessary to monitor events in Central America — and that it was evidently trying to undermine the Contadora process. Both points are debatable, but beside the point. Washington is right to worry about compliance by the non-democratic governments of Nicaragua and Cuba and should not assume sole responsibility for monitoring a multilateral treaty — particularly in Latin America, where America is mistrusted and criticized for intervention.

The Nicaraguans accepted the draft treaty on condition that it not be changed. The other Central American countries, backed by Washington, refused to sign. With United States help, they drafted their own treaty, which seemed to both Nicaragua and Contadora countries to favor Washington's interests. The result was a stalemate, broken finally by Mr. Ortega's announcement.

The connection between U.S. pressure and progress toward an acceptable treaty has been evident since the

Contadora countries began their efforts in January 1983. Their initial emphasis was on potential United States aggression, and it was not until Washington increased its military presence in the region by military maneuvers in mid-1983 that they began to show any concern for Cuban and Nicaraguan behavior.

Critics of the U.S. administration argue that it hopes to overthrow the Sandinists, not settle with them — and that it prefers that the Contadora negotiations be stalemated. There is some truth to this argument. But the administration is significantly divided over how to deal with Nicaragua.

Some officials believe the Sandinists cannot be trusted to abide by a negotiated settlement. These officials may indeed be using their professed support for Contadora as a cover for a policy that they believe can overthrow the Sandinists. Others believe that a negotiated settlement is both possible and preferable, provided the treaty is subject to adequate verification and based on all 21 points proposed by Contadora — including political liberalization that would "alter the structure" of the Sandinist government without overthrowing it.

These supporters of a negotiated settlement may be a minority and may need allies — those critics of U.S. administration policy who also advocate a negotiated settlement. There are good arguments against supporting the guerrillas. But the critics too should have an interest in a good treaty — based on the 21 points with adequate provisions for verification and implementation — and should think twice before opposing any United States policies that could help produce such an accord.

The writer directs the Latin American program at the Council on Foreign Relations, an independent organization of Americans interested in diplomacy. She contributed this to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Two Mandates at Odds

Regarding the editorial "Imperial and Bellacose" (Feb. 25):

Thank you for injecting some common sense into the debate on the growing conflict between Nicaragua and the United States. If memory serves, most Nicaraguans voted in the November elections and most of those who did so voted for the Sandinists. This would appear to be a stronger mandate to govern than even that received by Mr. Reagan.

I would suggest that not only were the Nicaraguan elections honest, as attested by teams of international observers, but that no "tyranny" would wish to arm its entire population.

P. McNEILL, Fribourg, Switzerland.

President Reagan calls the government of Nicaragua "repressive, totalitarian and cruel," while he not only remains silent but supports the reign of terror and state of siege in

Old Virtues Survive In Britain

By Michael Getler

LONDON — Out of all the hard-ship and hatreds spawned by the yearlong coal miners' strike that ended March 3 emerges something oddly reassuring about Britain.

It is not so much that a strike led by a Marxist union chief, Arthur Scargill, has been defeated, although most Britons seem relieved that it failed. "Scargillism" came to stand in many minds for the vanguard of a revolutionary political effort aimed at overturning the Conservative government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and defeating her enthusiasm for a revival of capitalism.

Rather, it is a sense that old virtues of tenacity, loyalty, dedication to colleagues and community and toughness are alive and admired here. Whatever the long-term political and economic implications of this extraordinary clash, it seems that the vast majority of Britain's 186,000 coal miners — including those who struck and endured extreme financial hardship and those who kept working and endured sometimes fearsome intimidation — acted with a brand of personal courage that has often distinguished Britain in trying times.

The National Union of Mineworkers has suffered what appears to be a severe defeat. The idea that this once all-powerful union could never be successfully faced down by a tough government has been laid to rest. And yet the mystique of the mineworker remains. It may even have been strengthened.

There were lumps in more than one throat around Britain as television recorded scenes after scenes of miners, arms locked together, parading back to their coal pits behind off-key colliery brass bands and battered local union banners after the miners' decision to go back without a settlement. In a way it seemed pathetic. Hundreds of men in dozens of mining villages gathered in the pre-dawn darkness, their lunch in plastic shopping bags, and then marching back to work, cheering and chanting slogans as if they had won a victory.

Said one miner, with typical Welsh eloquence, "We may have lost a year's pay but we've retained the things that matter most in these valleys — our dignity and self-respect."

The strike spawned violence that jolted much of more comfortable Britain: there was arson, assault, vandalism, even a murder. The violence often overshadowed the personal suffering. It may also have produced a cadre of future young radicals who will come back to haunt another government on other picket lines.

The vanguard of the most militant backers of Arthur Scargill that manned the picket lines was sizable and undoubtedly helped to win some miners who might otherwise have gone back to work. But it cannot fully explain why more than 120,000 stayed away, with no strike pay from their union, having to subsist on perhaps \$25 a week, plus food handouts for a year in many cases.

Essentially the strike was an effort to postpone the inevitable and preserve a way of life. Most Britons understand that coal pits that require huge taxpayer subsidies and operate at a big loss have to close in favor of ones that can make a profit and compete in the marketplace. But closing a pit means closing a community, and there are important social costs.

Britons are not as mobile as Americans. They do not pick up and move easily. There are not many other jobs to go to, and there is nobody to buy their homes if they leave. The mining communities are tightly knit, some with insular, centered around miners' welfare clubs, the local pubs, the bands, banners, sports clubs and centuries-old tradition and comradeship.

Many miners in America may want their children to become something else, but many in Britain struck so that their children and grandchildren could work in the mines. They were, they said, "fighting for our class."

In some ways this was a strike that did not seem to make sense. It was called in March, with spring approaching, when coal stockpiles were full at electric power plants. Record 13-percent unemployment made it unlikely that other miners would walk out to support the miners.

Most important, it began with a fatal mistake. Mr. Scargill ordered a nationwide strike without a nation-wide ballot of the union's members. One result was that some 45,000 miners in Nottinghamshire rebelled against what they saw as infringement of union rules and democracy. They kept on working, riding buses with steel grates on the windscreens, through firing pickets, the local police and home guards. Here, too, was courage of which Britons could be proud.

The Washington Post.

FROM OUR MARCH 14 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: British Railways Bank on Coal
LONDON — Compared with previous weeks, the market in British railway shares has been a centre of some interest. To begin with, there was the setback caused by the fear of a great coal strike in South Wales, but later there came a fairly good recovery, taking into consideration the fact that the state of the coal trade is so unsatisfactory and that there still remains the danger of a big strike. However, as none of the matters at issue is of such a nature as to make a strike necessary, and as a satisfactory settlement may reasonably be expected, it is pretty generally agreed that, trouble out of the way, everything points to an improvement in the British railway market.

1935: Frenchmen Try American Jazz
PARIS — American jazz, born on the Mississippi, reared in the Southland and sent to finishing school in New York, where it got smooth and sophisticated under the tutelage of George Gershwin, has come into its own in Paris. Paris has had jazz for a long time but until recently it was just a kind of haze in the wake of American tourists. Frenchmen neither tried nor desired to understand it and the very suggestion that a Frenchman was going to play a saxophone was enough to make a man rise and depart for a more peaceful locale. Wander around the night clubs of Paris and where you found all-American bands four years ago, French bands hold forth, and not bad either.

Beware, Ignorant Geniuses at Work

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — Technological genius is one of the glories of mankind. It has subdued geography with flight through the air, expanded the limits of human skill with the computer, made it possible via satellites for comfortable Westerners to watch Ethiopians starve.

But a proud man is far less likely to predict or control the consequences of his own genius. Therein lies the tragic irony of his plight.

The computer, with its chip for a brain, can mistakenly order weapons launched. Flight, manned or ballistic, may then be the screaming bearer of its designers' extinction.

Half a century ago, no one calculated that the success of the ambitious Central Valley Project in California bore within it the seed of its own futility. The 270-mile-long (430-kilometer) Central Valley had been a desert; the vast irrigation system, bringing water from distant mountains, turned it into a garden spot. So the valley has been a principal source of America's fruit, vegetables and fiber — a mainstay of the good life. But that hidden seed is all the time bearing disastrous progeny: salty, chemically polluted, unwanted water that threatens to make the valley a desert again.

The irrigation water picks up salt and toxic chemicals from valley soil that was once an ocean bed. A hard layer of clay just beneath the surface keeps this polluted water from percolating harmlessly down into the earth; and there is no natural

outlet through which it can run off to the sea. So the trapped poisons are making the soil barren again.

If a workable drainage pipeline or canal could be built, at enormous expense, it would be opposed by coastal communities and have its own environmental consequences.

Man does not always rush into the technological unknown. But ideas such as diverting the Yukon and Fraser rivers from Alaska into the Western states, or exploding a nuclear device on the moon to find out what is inside it, have so far been fended off. But man seems fated by the Everest syndrome to climb most technological peaks because they are there, despite his mortal inability to predict what he may find at the summit.

In the years since World War II a beneficial revolution in farm production has resulted in the poisoning of lakes and streams by agricultural chemicals. America's industrial might includes power plants and factories emitting huge quantities of sulfur dioxide and oxides of nitrogen; in the atmosphere they combine with water vapor to shower the earth with an "acid rain" that is almost certainly the cause of dying forests and streams in the U.S. Northeast and Canada.

Earlier, the plough that broke the plains in the American West soon resulted in the Dust Bowl of the '30s — from which not a few "Okies" fled to the Central Valley of California. Now the Great Plains have been farmed for years with irrigation water from the undecaying Ogallala Aquifer — which will run dry by the year 2000, probably creating a new and perhaps worse Dust Bowl.

The world's prodigious burning of fossil fuels — coal, oil and natural gas — is releasing so much carbon dioxide into the atmosphere that a greenhouse effect could produce a dramatic and disastrous warming of Earth. Some scientists warn that in the next century the polar ice caps could melt, with the oceans rising and coastal cities flooded.

President Reagan has declared an ultimate goal of "complete elimination of nuclear weapons." The tragedy is that for more than 40 years the United States, in particular, has been devoting some of its finest minds and best resources to building those weapons.

The New York Times.

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Giorgio Armani Adapts Survival Sporty Daytime Line In Brief For After-Dark Glitter

By Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune

MILAN — Giorgio Armani's collection shown Tuesday evening was a knockout — one of the best years and the kind that will make a mark on the Milan season.

This Italian designer, whose line started with a simple but superbly tailored blazer, has now branched out into evening wear as well, and for the first time he has it right, as borne out by his

MILAN FASHIONS

collection shown Tuesday evening. The Armani woman is going to wear all the Armani offerings for evening. Very simple, really, they are straight translations of his very daytime shapes into evening glitter. For once, Armani, who has often tried his hand at evening wear but flopped, has given up gimmicks.

Instead, he has drawn on his endless talent. And the line look ran through the whole collection, giving it backbone and authority.

Anybody who fretted that Armani's tailored look might have one sterile need worry no longer. He had enough variations to please even the most difficult customer. If anybody can handle the anonymous look, Armani can. Debut the pants and square-shouldered jackets, the general effect is soft and tender. This is achieved in delicate silk blouses, in exquisite prints, soft colors — a pink and grey tweed jacket, for example — and fluid pants. Showing strong shoulders, Armani had cropped necklines and pure, uncluttered lines.

Jackets ranged from hip-length with as many as four pockets to short and curving around the waist. Shirts were of his own design, with the same eye for refined patterns and color combinations. Big hats, with back belts, were either made of tweed or menswear fabrics such as whipcord and worsted, and then worn over ski pants.

In Milan, where designers tend to go overboard with flashy effects, Armani stands out for his great sense of restraint. His models, well rounded but natural, were exactly the kind one should take home to mother. All this is paying off.

A spokeswoman revealed that in 1976, when Armani started, the business turnover was 10 billion lire. In 1981, it had jumped to 100

billion and in 1984 to 240 billion (about \$120 million).

The Genny collection, designed by the prolific Gianni Versace, is another success story. It really boiled down to a simpler, cleaner Versace collection — full of the same ideas but more understandable and commercial.

The key point was the rounded, three-quarter coat which was shown in gray flannel, black shearing, purple wool and mink fox. It looked equally good on short skirts and pants but did not quite work out with mid-calf skirts.

This is a season of glitter for Milan and the opening tableau, with gold and blue lame scarves over tailored suits, set the tone. This was followed into evening with miles and miles of gold lame.

There were also rivers of silver sequins including skintight skirts topped by loose, black satin shirts.

Gigi Monti, an entrepreneur who backs Luciano Soprani, said the other night that the margin of creativity in Milan is limited because designers work closely with manufacturers. This could not be more accurate in the case of Soprani, who is constantly — but only gently — held in check by the man who holds the purse strings. The result was good quality but no adventure. The look closely followed last season's hits, very handy for the many women who want fashion without risks.

The Milan collections end Thursday, with London taking over during the weekend and Paris coming up after that.



An evening dress from Giorgio Armani's Milan collection.

Reagan to Pressure Congress Anew For Aid to Guerrillas in Nicaragua

By Joanne Omang
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, discarding the indirect approach it had recently considered, has decided to make a major new effort to pressure Congress to approve funds for anti-Sandinist guerrillas in Nicaragua.

The administration has considered and apparently rejected, at least for now, several alternatives to the funding. These include using U.S. allies in Latin America or Asia as conduits for rebel aid, the possible suspension of U.S. relations with Nicaragua, and recognition of a rebel government outside the country.

Senior administration officials said last week that the stakes of U.S. credibility and national interest have grown high enough to constitute what one called "a line in the dust" that Mr. Reagan can draw to

find out who stands with him and who does not.

They said the president would spearhead a major "public education" effort to pressure Congress to provide \$14 million for the Central Intelligence Agency to keep the guerrillas supplied.

"Now it's just a question of timing," a State Department official said.

Much is at stake. Terms of the debate were set in last year's federal budget resolution, which banned aid to the guerrillas unless Mr. Reagan reported it was necessary and had gained the approval of both chambers of Congress. Once the president's report is submitted, votes follow automatically after 15 days, with no amendments allowed.

To lose a head-on confrontation after picking the date for it would be a serious embarrassment and Mr. Reagan's first major congressional defeat in foreign policy.

Guerrilla spokesmen say the need for funds is urgent. The final CIA payments went out in May, the last of about \$80 million that built the rebels from a band of about 200 in 1981 to an estimated 14,000 trained fighters.

Enrique Bermudez, military commander of the largest rebel group, the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, said last week that "the psychological and political effect" of renewed congressional support would be critical to the guerrillas' private fund-raising effort.

"Then other friends of our cause will support us also," he said.

As far as has been determined, the guerrillas have been operating on private donations.

But that flow will falter if Congress blocks funds because the rest of the world will see it "as a signal that the United States is withdrawing from Nicaragua," Mr. Bermudez said.

In addition, Nicaraguan government forces are reported to be preparing for a major campaign to halt border incursions by the guerrillas, who operate from bases in Honduras and Costa Rica.

Mr. Reagan has given emotional endorsements to the rebels at least nine times over the past two weeks, calling them "our brothers" and the "moral equivalent of the Founding Fathers," and urging Congress to support their drive for a democratic Nicaragua.

There has been little visible response on Capitol Hill, where critics complained that the administration has not tried seriously to negotiate a settlement with Nicaragua, either bilaterally or through multinational efforts such as the Contadora talks started by Mexico, Panama, Venezuela and Colombia.

Congress has refused four times to give further aid to the guerrillas, finding that the three-year U.S. aid program is illegal and the rebels' campaign brutal and counterproductive.

Faced with a margin of 50 to 60 negative votes in the House of Representatives and hostile leadership in the crucial Senate Select Com-

mittee on Intelligence, where the funds must originate, the White House cast about for two months or so for alternatives to congressionally approved funding, but found nothing workable.

On Friday, a White House legislative strategy session formalized the decision to abandon, at least for now, the creative financing ideas that surfaced recently as possible ways around congressional objections to not-so-secret CIA involvement with the guerrillas.

Curtis Winsor Jr., the U.S. ambassador to Costa Rica, had pushed informally for a suspension or a break in U.S. relations with Nicaragua, arguing that such action would allow controls on U.S. merchants who now provide Nicaragua with about 60 percent of its foreign trade.

It also would pave the way for recognition of an alternative rebel government, perhaps in Costa Rica, that then could receive U.S. aid openly.

But the idea foundered on misgivings by Secretary of State George P. Shultz about the precedent it would set and the inability of Nicaraguan guerrilla factions to work cooperatively.

Robert C. McFarlane, Mr. Reagan's national security affairs adviser, is reported to have suggested that funds could be moved to the rebels through U.S. allies in Asia, disguised as additional foreign aid. Other officials proposed similar phony aid grants to Honduras or Costa Rica under unwritten "gentlemen's agreements" that the funds would be passed to the rebels.

But members of Congress reacted strongly against the idea. "Once we vote against something," a senior House Appropriations Committee official said, "they're not supposed to go around us and continue the policy."

Bolivian Strikers Move to Block Food Supplies

LA PAZ — Farm workers have begun blocking Bolivia's roads to stop food delivery to cities, their union has announced, saying the move began Tuesday on the fifth day of an unlimited general strike against the government of President Hernan Siles Zuazo.

The powerful leftist Central Workers' Confederation is demanding the president's resignation because of the country's runaway inflation. Prices rose 2,700 percent last year.

The general strike is intended to obtain an escalating minimum wage to keep pace with inflation. Other demands include stopping payment of the foreign debt and nationalizing banks and trade.

Police moved into Bolivia's central bank Tuesday to keep its staff from paying salaries to striking state employees.

Turkey's Ozal Calls On Papandreou To Meet Him 'Anywhere, Anytime'

By Henry Karim
New York Times Service

ANKARA — Turkey's prime minister has called on his Greek counterpart to meet with him "anywhere, anytime" to discuss the issues dividing their two nations.

"I propose here and now to the Greek leadership to proceed to comprehensive negotiations," Prime Minister Turgut Ozal said Tuesday. "We are ready to participate in such negotiations anywhere, anytime, and at any level they like."

The Turkish leader's appeal, his first for such a conference, occurred at a luncheon to which he had invited foreign reporters based in Athens. He attached so much importance to it that he moved up the meeting from dinner and left immediately for the airport to fly Moscow for the funeral of Konstantin U. Chernenko.

Mr. Ozal also condemned what he said was Bulgaria's campaign against its Turkish minority. Turkey's Communist neighbor is engaged in a drive to force ethnic Turks, close to one million in number, to "change their Islamic Turkish names" to Christian Bulgarian names, the prime minister said.

"This is not acceptable," he added, saying that Turkey had not received satisfactory answers to several complaints.

If no guarantees of minority rights can be obtained, Mr. Ozal said, Turkey is ready to accept them, "whether it's one million or more."

[A Bulgarian official ruled out discussion with Ankara on allowing the Turkish minority to emigrate, Yugoslavia's Tanjug press agency reported Wednesday from Sofia, according to The Associated Press.]

"There is and there will be no emigration of Bulgarian citizens to Turkey," said Dimitar Stambolov, a Central Committee secretary of Bulgaria's Communist Party.

The principal objective of the Ozal meeting was to make Turkey's case against Greece. Turks feel frustrated by what they believe is a general Western bias in favor of Greece and the frequency with which Andreas Papandreou, the Greek prime minister, has succeeded in publicizing his accusations against Turkey, while Ankara's side gets little hearing.

In a series of briefings by senior officials, as well as Mr. Ozal's speech and replies to questions, Turkey defended itself against Greek accusations that it threatened Greek islands in the Aegean Sea and accused Mr. Papandreou of breaking off even such low-level negotiations as were under way when he took office in 1981.

Foreign Ministry sources indi-

cated that originally Mr. Ozal had planned to make a conciliatory gesture Tuesday to encourage Greece to negotiate. He refrained, according to the officials, because such a gesture, after Mr. Papandreou's move Saturday that led to the resignation of President Constantine Caramanlis, would have been denounced in Athens as Turkish interference in a volatile internal situation.

Mr. Ozal, Foreign Minister Vahit Halefoglu and other officials expressed concern in conversations over Mr. Caramanlis's resignation. Like the United States and Western European countries, Turkey considered the former president to be the principal brake on what it considers Mr. Papandreou's radicalism.

Senior Foreign Ministry officials used strong language in warning Greece against measures in the Aegean that would make the sea in effect a Greek lake.

Turkey would consider action by Greece to extend its territorial waters or assert claims to the continental shelf as cause for war, the officials said.

Greece has not formally made such claims but has consistently contended that it has the right to do so.

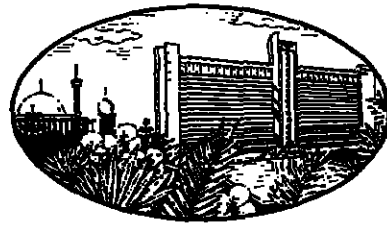
Turkish officials said that in view of their heavy military superiority they did not fear a Greek attack. But they said they were worried that the disputes over territorial waters and airspace contained a constant danger of armed incidents that might get out of control.



Turgut Ozal

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"POSH" VERSUS "GOSH"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRIBUNE.
Sir,—The origin of the acronym *POSH* is widely known. Coined by the Victorians from the initials of the phrase "Port Out, Starboard Home" it got its present meaning from the fact that these were the cooler and more comfortable—hence more select—sides of the ship on which to travel to and from India.

However I have long felt there was something amiss with this sentiment.

It seemed to me that no true Victorian gentleman or lady would ever feel entirely at home aboard a ship that only served port as a refreshment. Especially when that ship was bound for the land of quinine and tonic water.

So backing my hunch, I have spent many years researching intensely into that era.

I am now pleased to be able to publish the results of my enquiries.

It is apparent that shortly after the discovery of Bombay, *POSH* was superseded by *GOSH*, as in "Gosh, I could do with a drink!" or "Gosh! That's smooth!"

Perhaps I should make clear that the BOMBAY I am referring to is, of course, the GIN.

It is a particularly fine gin with a delicate bouquet that is imparted by the 'botanicals' used in its manufacture.

As it is claimed, it is indeed BOMBAY GIN's unique distillation that keeps one amused.

And that may explain the origin of *GOSH*. It stands for "Gin Out, Starry-eyed Home."

Dr. Hilary Soell MA MSc,
Theodolite College, Oxford.

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SCIENCE

Edison's Papers Reveal He Invented by Analogy

By William J. Broad

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Insights into the creative genius of Thomas Alva Edison, one of the most prolific inventors of all time, are emerging from a 20-year, \$6-million study of his personal papers.

The new portrait of Edison is marked by his powerful ability — never fully recognized until now — to reason through analogy. It was perhaps this trait more than any flashes of brilliance that accounted for his great inventiveness. It is now thought that this ability is what transformed one successful invention into another, eventually producing the phonograph, the incandescent light bulb, systems of electric power generation and motion pictures.

Edison was born Feb. 11, 1847, in Milan, Ohio. He devoted himself to the quest for invention while still in his 20s. At his death in 1931 he left behind more than 3.5 million pages of notebooks and letters, much of it documenting his 1,093 patents. No one has ever produced more.

"These documents give you entry into the mind of one of the world's most creative people," said Dr. Reese V. Jenkins, a historian and director of the Thomas A. Edison Papers at Rutgers University in New Brunswick, New Jersey. "In fact, they tell a lot about the very essence of invention itself."

Edison's inventions were often much more closely related to their origins than anyone had suspected, according to clues being gathered by Dr. Jenkins and his colleagues. For example, early drawings of the kinetoscope, a prototype movie machine, reveal that it evolved from the successful phonograph.

The first commercial kine-

scope had film that wound back and forth on rollers, allowing a spectator to view moving images through a peephole in the top of the large machine. From this device it was but a short step to motion pictures as we know them today.

Dr. Jenkins and his team discovered that the device had evolved slowly. The clues were found in preliminary patents, known as caveats, filed by Edison on the kinetoscope from 1888 to 1889. The first caveat looked nothing like the finished machine but showed a cylinder covered with a spiral of images meant to be viewed through an eyepiece. The resemblance to Edison's first phonograph, made a decade earlier, was striking.

Each of the two inventions had an axle and a cylinder. Each had an instrument (stylus or eyepiece) that deciphered a spiral of information (grooves for sound, images for pictures).

Dr. Jenkins said that no historian, on the basis of the visual resemblance alone, would suggest that Edison had been inspired by his own earlier work. But Edison also left a written record. The first page of Edison's motion picture caveat begins: "I am experimenting upon an instrument which does for the eye what the phonograph does for the ear." A few lines later: "The invention consists in photographing continuously a series of pictures . . . in a continuous spiral on a cylinder or plate in the same manner as sound is recorded on the phonograph."

"If we didn't have the earliest sketches and notes," Dr. Jenkins said, "we wouldn't be able to see the genesis. This is what I mean by being able to get into the creative mind, watching it work by analogy from one very successful invention



Edison with wax-cylinder phonograph in 1888.

to another. Edison didn't ultimately solve the problem that way. The finished kinetoscope looked very different. But you can see the creative process.

Paul Israel, an assistant editor of the Edison Papers, said another example of innovation by analogy was seen in Edison's work on the incandescent light bulb. Although his final invention was a simple bulb, the early versions had devices to regulate the amount of current flowing through them. Sketches in the Edison notebooks show that these regulatory ideas were drawn from what at first glance looks far removed from electric lights — early work on the telegraph.

Regulatory devices were needed for the lights because Edison wanted to employ parallel rather than series circuits. When one bulb in a series circuit failed, as often hap-

pened in the early days, the rest of the bulbs would go out. In parallel circuits, however, the rest would stay on. The modern system of lighting is basically an elaboration of Edison's original idea.

But each added bulb reduced the total resistance of the parallel circuit. This meant a huge current would be needed to power a long string of lights. The power lines from such a central distribution system to even a modest system of parallel lighting would require more copper than was available in the world.

To solve the problem, Edison increased the individual resistance of his early lamps by building current-limiting regulators. "It's clear that his original idea came from telegraphy," Mr. Israel said. "Electromechanically, he used the same approach he had already perfected.

With the electric light, he tried to create a means of controlling the amount of current that went into the lamp by the same sort of regulators."

Eventually, as work progressed, Edison chose thin carbon filaments for his bulbs, their hallmark being very high resistance. After that insight, all the regulatory apparatus was abandoned. The end result was a simple parallel system that looked nothing like what Edison started with.

By making Edison's personal papers available to scholars and historians around the world, the Edison Papers project aims to facilitate insights into how the inventor worked. So vast are the Edison materials that the process of publication will take 20 years. In addition to papers found at the Edison National Historic Site, in West Orange, New Jersey, the project is gathering materials from hundreds of other sites around the world. The main sponsors of the project are Rutgers University; the Edison National Historic Site, part of the National Park Service; the New Jersey Historical Commission; and the Smithsonian Institution.

In February, Dr. Thomas E. Jeffrey, microfilm editor of the Edison Papers, released the first part of a six-part microfilm edition. It consists of 28 reels of film recording about 40,000 pages of documents, and costs \$1,650. The publisher is University Publications of America, in Frederick, Maryland.

Starting in about a year, the project will publish the first of 15 to 20 hard-cover volumes that will contain a selection of the Edison Papers and will include background and biographical information. It will be published by the Johns Hopkins University Press.

Dr. Jenkins said the papers had already provided other insights into Edison's inventive process in addition to his powerful ability to reason by analogy.

"We have this image of Edison as the lone inventor," said Dr. Jenkins. "That's not the case at all. One of his real talents and insights was that he saw he could accomplish so much more by working with a group. He's really a pioneer of team research. That's probably one of the most important things he did."

Edison set up laboratories first in Newark, New Jersey, then Menlo Park, and finally West Orange. At times, he had more than 100 workers and assistants. There are more than 3,000 laboratory notebooks at the Edison National Historic Site. Dr. Jenkins said more than half of those were filled by Edison's assistants.

"This does not diminish Edison at all," he said. "There's no doubt about his genuine creativity. Even those around him with enormous technical education in mathematics and science had great admiration for his skills and intuition. But at the same time he had many hands and many minds that he was working with. And, clearly, that gave him an advantage. That has to have been a major factor in his enormous productivity."

Edison himself characterized his laboratory as "an invention factory."



BEAUTIFUL MUSIC — "Wasubot" an organ-playing robot, is among exhibits at Tsukuba Expo '85, a six-month international science fair opening Sunday on a 100-hectare site near Tokyo. On the theme "Dwellings and Surroundings — Science and Technology for Man at Home," the exhibition will include displays by Japanese government and industries, 47 other countries and 37 international organizations.

Seen as Never Before, Auroras Yield Clues on How, Whence They Appear

By Walter Sullivan

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The aurora borealis, or Northern Lights, among the most spectacular of celestial phenomena, have been seen since the beginning of time. Now they are being seen as never before, as scientists observe them from above, below and within.

A U.S. satellite, Dynamics Explorer 1, in photographs from far out in space, records small auroral events about twice a day and a large "storm" every four to six weeks.

The ultraviolet scanner on HI-LAT, the High Latitude satellite, transmitted images in 1983 that showed for the first time that auroras occur as often over the sunlit side of the planet as on the night side. Because Earth observers can see the Northern Lights or Southern Lights — the aurora australis — only at night, it had previously been impossible to show that they occur as extensively in the daytime.

Other spacecraft, seeking the source of the energy that drives the Northern Lights, have identified two regions where the atomic particles that produce auroras are accelerated: one in "fireballs" hundreds of thousands of miles from the Earth and the other in the final plunge of such particles toward the atmosphere.

Auroras have always delighted skywatchers, terrified the superstitious and puzzled scientists. They take many forms: rays that form a curtain of light hundreds of miles high; a many-colored arc reaching from horizon to horizon, a pulsating, diffuse glow.

Auroras are caused by very high-energy particles, chiefly electrons, plunging from space into the atmosphere along the outermost, closed force lines of the Earth's magnetic field. These force lines enter the atmosphere in circular zones surrounding each polar region.

When these plunging electrons hit the atoms of the high atmosphere, the atoms glow in colors indicating their composition and the electron energies. Dr. Syun-ichi Akasofu, a veteran aurora-watcher at the University of Alaska, likens the effect to that of the "gun" that fires a stream of electrons at the fluorescent screen of a television set. In both cases the ever-changing images are produced by magnetic fields that control the impinging electrons.

What has long puzzled scientists is how these particles, which hit the atmosphere at 1,000 miles a second, gain enough energy to produce their dazzling effects. It now appears that the aurora's original energy source is the swift motion of the solar wind past the magnetosphere, the area of space affected by the Earth's magnetism. On the sun-facing side the magnetosphere is flattened by that wind, which moves at more than a million miles an hour; on the opposite side it is blown into a comet-like tail probably more than a million miles long.

When in late 1983 the satellite International Sun-Earth Explorer 3 was sent to intercept the comet Giacobini-Zinner, it repeatedly passed in and out of the tail, tracing it for 850,000 miles, far beyond the orbit of the moon. Its data and those collected in 1974 by Interplanetary Monitoring Platform 8, or IMP 8, have helped explain the energy-generating mechanism.

As Dr. Louis A. Frank of the University of Iowa interprets the data, electrical energy is initially pumped into the magnetosphere along the boundary of the tail, in a process resembling magnetohydrodynamics, which physicists have sought to use for electric power production.

An ordinary dynamo makes electricity when an armature of material that conducts electricity rotates in a magnetic field. In a magnetohydrodynamic generator, a jet of

conducting material, such as a hot gas, is directed through a magnetic field.

In a similar fashion, electrical energy is pumped into the tail of the magnetosphere as the solar wind crosses magnetic field lines derived from the Earth. Dr. Frank says this energy is stored, then released in "fireballs" that send jets of protons and electrons both outward and Earthward along the tail.

Such processes are of more than academic interest. Auroral displays can heat the atmosphere over the arctic enough to affect the trajectories of ballistic missiles, or induce currents strong enough to cause corrosion in north-south pipelines or blackouts in power lines.

The auroras are also of interest to those seeking to emulate the energy process in the sun by using magnetism to compress and heat hydrogen nuclei enough to make them fuse into helium nuclei. These scientists would like to know how magnetic fields wind down of the Earth compress and heat the electrified gas, or plasma, in the tail with such efficiency.

Dr. Frank said he suspected that "fireballs" of energy may occur as far as 400,000 miles downwind of the Earth because some auroras initially appear in the sky on magnetic field lines that lead to a source far out along the tail.

Jets of protons and electrons from "fireballs" are funneled by the closed force lines of the Earth's magnetism into auroral zones surrounding each pole. These oval zones are centered on the Earth's

magnetic axis rather than the axis of its rotation. The northern zone crosses northern Alaska, Hudson Bay, southern Greenland and northern Eurasia.

Closer to the poles, the magnetic force lines are not closed. That is, they are not linked to the region of the side opposite the sun where the particles are accelerated, and the do not receive auroral particles.

When the magnetic envelope of the Earth is disrupted after a flare erupts on the sun, magnetic lines guiding auroral particles into the atmosphere may be shifted away from the poles, in the northern hemisphere producing displays as far south as Rome and Florida.

At times the total flow of energy into the auroral zone may reach billion kilowatts, only part of which produces visible auroras. Major recent discovery has been that electrons destined to produce an aurora get their final burst of acceleration along the tail, tens of thousands of miles from the Earth.

The acceleration, as proposed years ago by the Swedish Nobel laureate Hannes Alfvén, results when the incoming jet of electrons passes between layers of electric current that have opposite polarities. These currents, aligned with field lines of the Earth's magnetism, accelerate electrons downward and positively charged particles upward.

Last week Dr. Forrest S. Mon of the University of California at Berkeley said direct measurements with the Air Force satellite S3 had "pretty well proven" this hypothesis.

IN BRIEF

Laser Used Against Endometriosis

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Lasers are increasingly replacing traditional surgery for treatment of women's reproductive problems, such as endometriosis, a condition in which the kind of tissue lining the uterus grows outside the uterine cavity. It often leads to infertility, and some times can be arrested only by a hysterectomy.

Surgeons who advocate them say lasers offer the advantage of speed, cause little or no bleeding and can reach tissue that scalpels could not touch, as well as areas affected by endometriosis where it would be dangerous to use other methods, such as cautery.

Dr. Joseph Bellina, co-director of the Omega Institute, a fertility treatment and research center in New Orleans, said the early developments work on laser treatment for endometriosis in 1978. He said the technique will probably become widely accepted by next year. His chief disavowal, he said, is that it requires special training and constant practice and is costly.

New Oil Absorbent Tested in India

NEW DELHI (AFP) — Indian scientists say they have developed reusable material that absorbs oil and could be used to combat oil spills. "Hydrophobic silicate material" has been tested at a refinery, the scientists said.

They said it absorbs the oil and forms a thick sludge that remains for as long as six days on the surface of water, where it can be skimmed off on a technique for doing so is developed. Dr. S. K. Sharma told the Press Trust of India that the material would soon be tested under "sea wall conditions."

He said experiments showed that the silicate material was superior to oil absorbents such as polyurethane foam, polystyrene powder or shavings. It can remove up to 95 percent of an oil slick even when it is as thin as 10 microns or as low as 15 liters of oil to a million liters of water, the news agency quoted Dr. Sharma as saying.

Cheap Computer Receiving Device

CANNES (AFP) — A Dutch engineer says he has developed a device that can locate, receive and reproduce text typed on a computer terminal anywhere within a one-kilometer radius (about 1,000 yards). The device could oblige users of terminals handling confidential information to screen their tubes with aluminum foil or with a more sophisticated device called a Faraday cage.

Wim van Eck of the Nether Telecommunications Laboratory demonstrated his device in Cannes at the Third-World Congress for Protection and Security of Information Technology and Communications, or Securicom. The technique was known to military specialists, Securicom officials said.

Cordless-Phone Warning Repeated

WASHINGTON (AP) — The danger of severe damage to the hearing from cordless telephones, first reported almost two years ago, is still an extreme concern, federal authorities and industry spokesmen say.

More than 100 cases of hearing loss blamed on the popular phone have been reported.

The problem involves phones with the bell inside the earpiece. Mar cordless phones require the user to switch from the mode for incoming calls to the "talk" mode before dialing a call. If a person making a call forgets to switch and puts the phone to his head as a call is coming in, the phone will ring directly into his ear.

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(Continued on Page 14)

Why multinationals seeking to buy or sell a company should begin at The Morgan Bank



Shown in Paris are three Morgan bankers who handle European merger and acquisition assignments. From left, Georges van Erck, London, and Frank Beelitz, New York; Terence Eccles heads the bank's European Financial Analysis group.

Morgan is a major force in cross-border mergers and acquisitions and divestitures because we offer to buyers and sellers anywhere in the world key advantages—reactivity, depth of experience, breadth of resources, attention to confidentiality, and objective advice.

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- Morgan's Financial Analysis Department plays an important role in our M&A activity. Staffed with more than 100 professional analysts in 18 countries, it's one of the largest, most experienced research teams in the world. These experts understand financial planning and corporate strategies, specialize in key industries, and are completely at home in the countries where they operate. They take each analysis beyond the standard indexes of value to search out factors that aren't immediately discernible and yet often reflect true worth. And they never base their valuations just on predetermined formulas, because they recognize that each company or division calls for a different type of analysis.

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The Morgan Bank

DRUG DEALERS MAY BE LOSING ONE OF THEIR MOST IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.

The U.S. Treasury is coming down hard on drug dealers, and the banks they use to wash away any link between the drugs and the profits made from them.

This week's cover story in Business Week points out that the U.S. drug trade is an \$80 billion a year business transacted in \$20 bills.

So simply to avoid being drowned in cash, the dealers need money laundering.

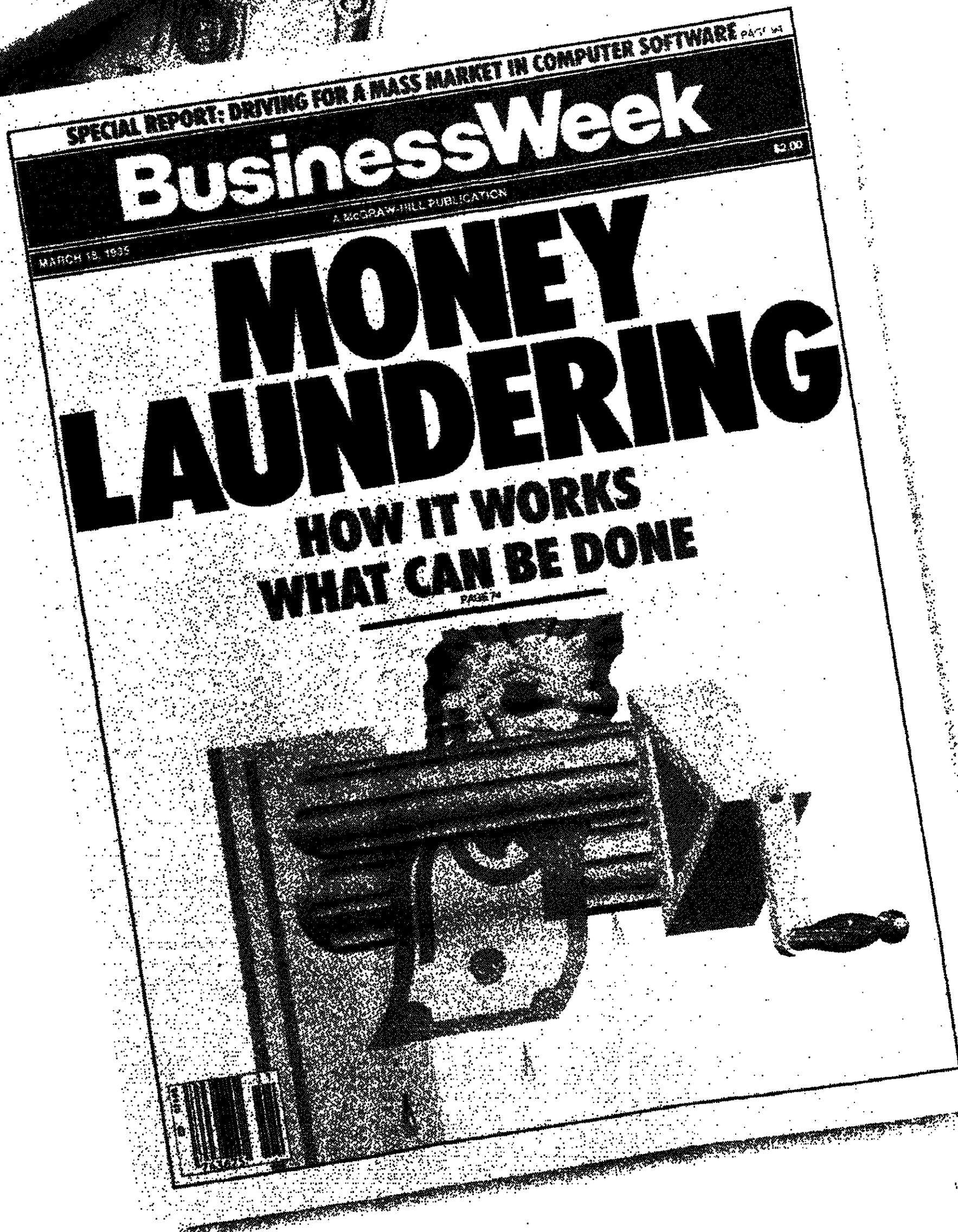
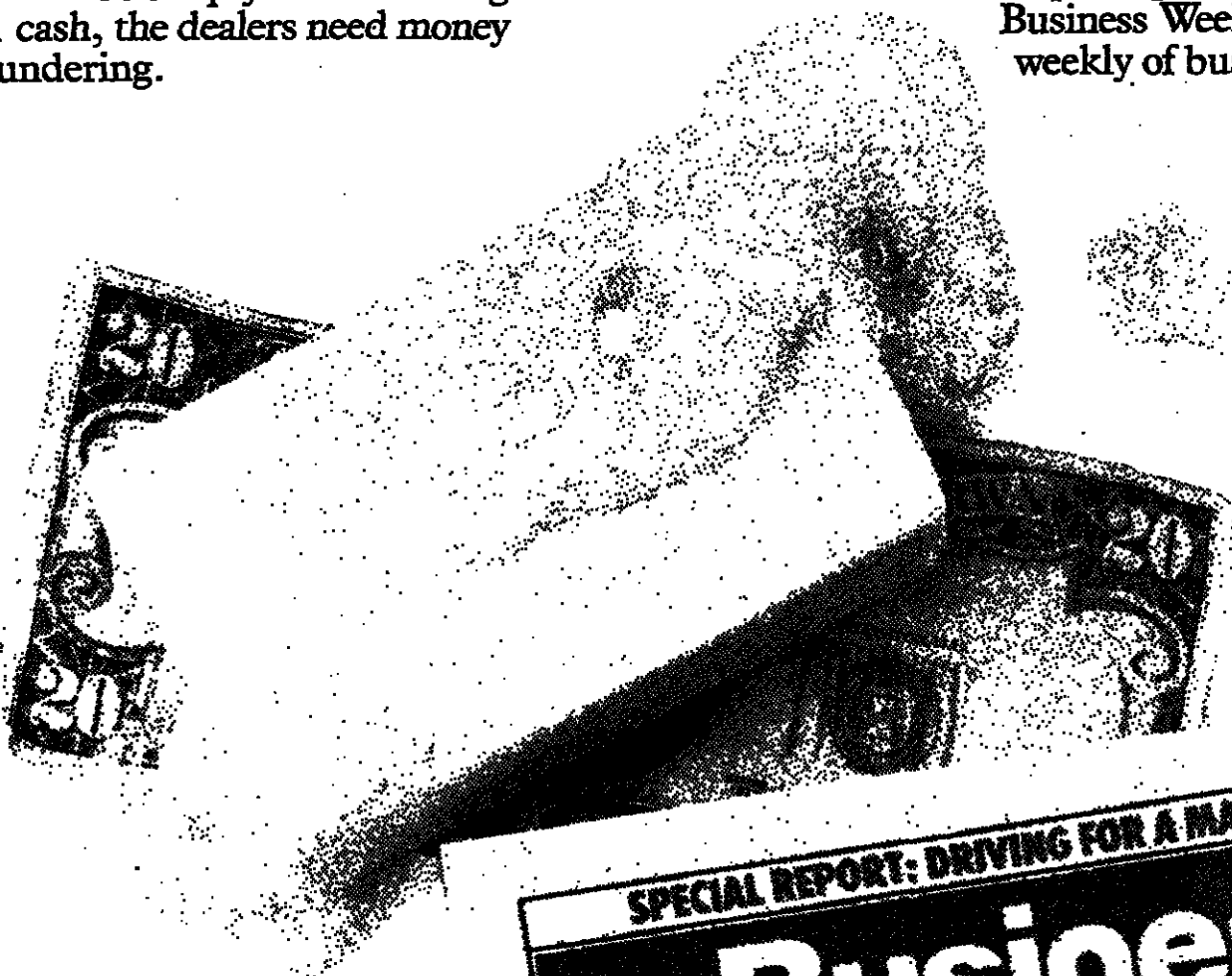
But authorities are using tough new laws against them. One even allows the government to confiscate the dealers' ill-gotten gains.

And while some banks are cooperating, according to Business Week, others are resisting tougher laws because they fear for the privacy of their law-abiding customers.

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March 13**NASDAQ National Market Prices**

The world's fastest growing international brand.
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Wednesday's AMEX Closing

Vol. of 3 P.M. 4,500,000
Prev. 3 P.M. vol. N.A.
Prev. consolidated close 4,600,000

Tables include the nationwide prices
up to the closing on Wall Street
and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	12 Month High Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE
7 1/4	ADN	1.2 12	1 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/2
1 1/4	ADN	1.2 12	1 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/2
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Floating Rate Notes

March 13

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Italy	L. Ir.	216,000	108,000	58,000
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Netherlands	Fl.	450	225	124
Norway	N. Kr.	1,160	580	320
Portugal	Esc.	11,200	5,600	3,080
Spain	Pes.	17,400	8,700	4,800
Sweden	S. Kr.	1,160	580	320
Switzerland	S. Fr.	372	186	102
The rest of Europe, North Africa, Former French Africa, U.S.A., French Polynesia, Middle East	S.	294	147	78
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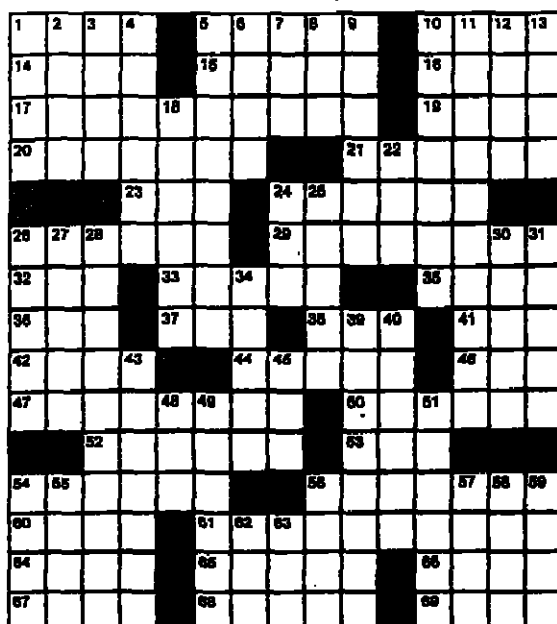
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14-3-85

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ACROSS

1 Freud's "Oedipus" complex
5 An O'Neal
10 Its cap. is black
14 Pavior
15 Rancher's
16 Dook support
17 Auriferous
18 "Rock"
19 (Simon-Carlisle) song
20 Approve
21 Billy the Kid, a.k.a.
22 Snood
23 Teyor
24 Season, to Guido
25 Become manifest
26 Fruit of an Asiatic palm
27 Hamlet's cry of distress
32 Smith and Jackson
33 Whirl
34 "Clear Day"
37 T.C.U. rival
38 Compass pt.
41 Once around the track
42 — vez (again, to Alfonso)

DOWN

1 Buster Brown's dog
2 Ragby's river
3 Glabrous
4 Ruined
5 Sterne's "Shandy"
6 Eldon, to Yves
7 Children's game
8 Sandstone
9 Actress Kipper
10 Labe part
11 Sparkling West role?
12 Woman in "Summer and Smoke"

3/14/85

13 Sartre work
14 Crotchets
15 Rubber tree
16 Actor Vigoda
17 Corset a watch
18 On the move
19 A 1402 caravel
20 "The Good Earth" was one of her
21 J.F.K.'s Sec. of the Interior
22 Sorts
23 Fabric named after a French city
24 Frost's "The Road"
25 Madden
26 Goats, butterflies or plants
27 Always, in poetry
28 Container
29 Cricche figure
30 Swallow
31 "The King"
32 Cut of meat
33 Park, birthplace of
34 Actress Kipper
35 Labe part
36 Sparkling West role?
37 Mild oath
38 Psychic Geller
39 Jazz form

PEANUTS



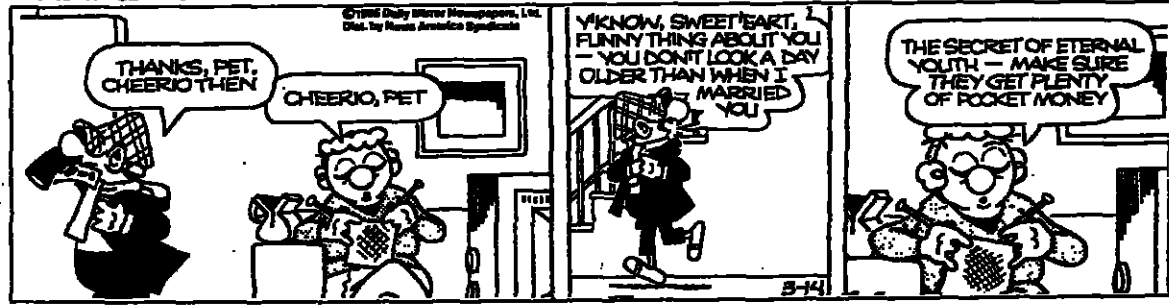
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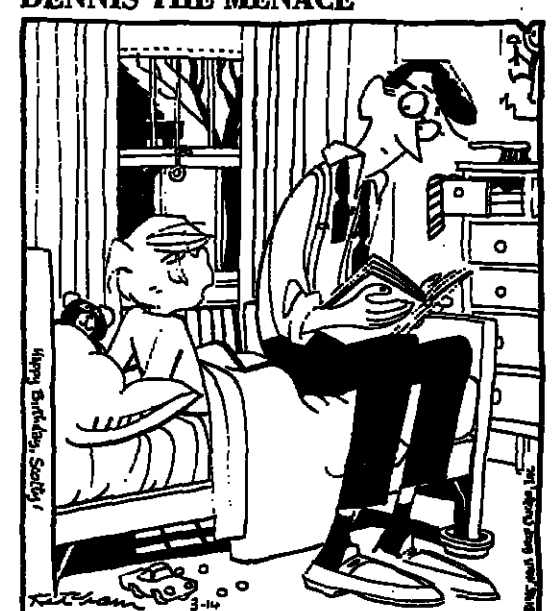
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GARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE



Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada
Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada
Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TUXEL
GYTIN
ROAMON
PLECOI

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: BY (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: STUNG DOWDY VERIFY FROSTY
Answer: What people who grow all day often feel at night—DOG-TIED

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BOOKS

TO GET RICH IS GLORIOUS:
China in the Eighties

By Orville Schell. 210 pp. \$15.95.
Pantheon, 201 East 50th Street,
New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Daniel Southerland

THIS little book on a big subject happens to contain some of the best recent writing on China. Orville Schell has an eye for color, irony and nuance which is extraordinary. By vividly describing the Chinese whom he meets and their hopes for a better life under an increasingly decentralized and decollectivized economy, Schell takes some of the mystery out of China and humanizes it. This is all to the good. As one Chinese scholar, Harry Harding, of the Brookings Institution, has noted, American attitudes toward China have undergone regular cycles of romanticism and cynicism which cloud our vision of that huge nation. Or as Schell himself describes it, to the West, China has been "anything from a billion red ants threatening to destroy the world to a billion stanch socialists, the only hope for its salvation."

If Schell is correct, many of us may currently be in danger of romanticizing, or idealizing, China's recent economic reforms. The ABC News "Nightline" program earlier this winter called the reforms China's "new capitalism." Editorial writers, meanwhile, delight in arguing that China is "going capitalist." But Schell reminds us of how complicated things really are, pointing to some of the mistakes that have been lying in wait, waiting to explode at China's economic planners' blaze new experimental trails. The author provides a counterpoint to the "Oh, how wonderful, how exciting!" current in American thinking about China, which coexists with an equally forceful "Oh how terrible!" school of thought.

As Schell puts it, "Western dreams of China, whether of business or revolution, have fallen terribly short of their hoped-for realization. Yet the dreaming goes on—and once more, as in the 19th century, the West, from vantage points like the Great Wall (in Beijing), is dreaming of China as an endless sinkhole for Western capital and goods; a trading partner par excellence, a billion customers just waiting to drink our Cokes, wear our jeans, buy our factories, power plants and weapons."

The author correctly asserts that "it is all too easy to forget that what is actually out there is a relatively impoverished country that has his-

torically been either economically self-sufficient or unable to extract the money to buy an appreciable amount of Western goods; a country that even in 1981 had to back off from its massive modernization program, which over-committed it to purchases from abroad. History in this sense is not a source of hope; for in the past Western dreams, like Chinese dreams, have more often than not been disappointed."

Schell does not deny that Deng Xiaoping's reforms have brought some dramatic economic progress, including "a surge in over-all agricultural production." But he worries about an inequitable distribution of the gains. He fears that free market practices may cause a decrease in grain production, an increase in grain prices for city workers, and uncontrolled inflation. The author shares the concern of William Hinton, an American farmer who worked in China for many years and who now fears that in their eagerness to "privatize," the Chinese are throwing out everything which was of value from the past, including the collective maintenance of dam, irrigation, and flood control projects.

Schell is also concerned that in their zeal to acquire Western technology and the latest in Western luxuries, the Chinese are also, inadvertently, allowing the development of an underworld class of young opportunists, speculators and criminals. Schell describes well those among China's youth who are unemployed or who have lost confidence in the communist system. One young hustler whom he meets in a private restaurant in Beijing boasts that for cold cash, "We can get you anything you want. Clothes from Hong Kong, tape recorders, cameras, watches, televisions, radios."

More poignant is his account of a Saturday night dance sponsored by a Tashian county labor-union organization. Schell ends up chatting with a Miss Wu, who asks him to teach her how to dance. She tells him that she loves to practice dancing and listen to Western pop music in the evening as a diversion from her boring job in an electrical wire factory. Before long every youth in the room is looking at Schell and a European friend "with great intensity, as if they expected us to momentarily unlock the riddle of the universe."

"The open door policy may have meant the mastering of Western science and technology to China's leaders, but to these Tashian youth craving a little foreign culture and glamour, it means learning how to dance and having some fun."

The dancing had its limits. When Schell's European friend burst into a jitterbug and some of the bolder Chinese boys began to laugh and clap, a cadre in a gray Mao suit sprang into action:

"He jumped to his feet, walked over to the performance, and motioned my friend to cease with a palms-forward fluttering gesture, the kind someone makes trying to dissipate a bad smell."

But on one important point, let the reader be warned. Schell's writing is so engaging that one might be tempted to think that this is the whole story. China is so big and moving so fast that it's doubtful any one writer can grasp the whole. And readers should be aware that there are more optimistic views concerning China's economic future. But this slender book is a quick and readable introduction to today's China, even if not the final word.

Daniel Southerland has just become Beijing bureau chief for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal South opened one heart. He reached six hearts rapidly, and received a trump lead. He had hoped to find a high diamond honor in the dummy, and the actual void was a mixed blessing. His communications were not good enough to take three ruffs in his own hand or the dummy and then drew trumps.

However he found a clever way to make the slam. After winning with the heart queen, he led the diamond eight. When West played low, he discarded a club from the dummy. There was general astonishment when this held the

trick, and the slam became easy to make. A diamond was ruffed, and it was easy to maneuver another diamond ruff and draw trumps.

West blamed himself for not covering the diamond eight with the ten. But that would not have helped the defense for South would have ruffed, led a trump to his hand and ruffed out another diamond honor with dummy's last trump. He would then have crossed to the spade ace, drawn the remaining trump and surrendered a diamond trick to make the slam.

South had played on the reasonable assumption that West held at least two of the three missing diamond honors, and

NORTH			
♠	AKQ76	♥	AKQ
♦	AKQ	♣	AKQ
SOUTH (P)			
♠	AKQ	♥	AKQ
♦	AKQ	♣	AKQ

SPORTS

Bird, Scoring 60 for Celtics, Trumps McHale's New Mark

The Associated Press
NEW ORLEANS — "I don't think I've ever seen him shoot better," Boston Coach K.C. Jones said. "He was a bit of an understatement. Larry Bird just scored a career-high 60 points, including team's last 16 to stifle an Atlanta-led effort to a 125-110 National Basketball Association victory over the Hawks here Sunday night. Bird's 60 points matched the season-high scored by Bernard King

NBA FOCUS

of the New York Knicks against New Jersey on Dec. 25. "When he started hitting those shots from the outside... he's almost unstoppable," Jones said. "My teammates helped me out an awful lot because they kept giving me the ball at the end of the game," Bird said. The Atlanta coach, Mike Fratello, said the Celtics fed the ball to Bird to pay him back for the way he helped Kevin McHale set a team

record of 56 points nine days earlier. "That's team camaraderie," Fratello said. "It's infectious, and everybody wants to be part of it." "He was unreal," the Hawks' Dominique Wilkins said of Bird. "I was all over him, bumping him. He hit shots other guys couldn't even get out of their hands." In other games it was Houston 131, Denver 129; Indiana 109, New Jersey 108; Phoenix 123, New York 119; Kansas City 120, Portland 114; Chicago 111, Detroit 110; Los Angeles Lakers 123, Utah 108; and Golden State 145, San Antonio 122.

The Hawks, led by Wilkins' 36 points, kept the game close most of the way. But early in the third quarter a lay-up by Dennis Johnson gave the Celtics the lead for good at 71-69.

After leading by 11 at the end of the third period, Boston took its largest lead, at 108-93, on two field goals by Robert Parish with 8:30 left in the game. Atlanta then outscored the Celtics by 12-2, with Wilkins scoring eight of those, to close to 110-105 with 4 1/2 minutes left.

But that was as close as the Hawks could get. Bird scored the next six points for a 116-105 lead, and as a finishing flourish scored Boston's last 16 points.

Bird made 22 of his 36 shots and 15 of 16 free throws en route to breaking McHale's team record. Bird also improved on his personal career-high of 53 set in 1983.

Bird had 23 points at halftime, when the Celtics led by 65-58. He scored 19 points in the third quarter, which ended with Boston ahead, 100-89. The 6-foot-9 forward, the most valuable player in the NBA last season, then got 18 in the final period to keep Boston in front.

Johnson had 15 points for Boston, while Parish had 12 and a game-high 19 rebounds. Eddie Johnson added 26 points for the Hawks.

A sellout crowd of 10,079 attended the game at the University of New Orleans' Lakefront Arena. It was the 10th of 12 "home" games the Hawks have scheduled in New Orleans, with most of the games having drawn fewer than 4,000 fans.

"I didn't think that I would like this gym," Bird said. "But I had a good feeling from the first quarter on, even though it was awfully hot."

Both Bird and Jones kidded McHale about losing the team scoring record after holding it for such a short time.

"It was Kevin's fault, because he should have gotten 60 or more last time," Bird said. "Plus, he committed a foul at the end of the game that gave me a chance to get two more right before the buzzer."

"So much for Kevin McHale," Jones said.



Larry Bird worked through a thicket of defenders in the first quarter to score two of his 60 points against Hawks.

Guerrillas' Threats Curtailing Northern Ireland Sports Meets

By Andrew Warshaw

LONDON — Scared off by guerrilla threats, sportsmen from the British mainland are refusing to compete in Northern Ireland, forcing a number of events to be canceled.

Bowling, wrestling and badminton tournaments already have been called off and, last weekend, several leading British athletes announced they were considering boycotting the national track and field championships at Antrim in May.

The reason is threats of attack by the Irish National Liberation Army, an extreme breakaway faction of the Irish Republican Army, in an area that has been relatively untouched by 15 years of violence between Catholics and Protestants.

In the 1970s, track and field, soccer and rugby teams were among those that canceled trips because of the "troubles." But since then, sports in the province had returned to comparative normality, and authorities have nurtured sports as a bridge between the feuding communities.

According to Irish press reports, however, sports officials now are worried that the British-ruled province again could become a "no-go area" for British and international teams.

Despite the sudden resurgence of fear in some quarters about playing sports in Northern Ireland, plans for an international sports festival in June are going ahead.

Nine nations, including the United States, are scheduled to join British and Irish teams in a variety of sports ranging from karate to basketball, and culminating in a star-studded track meet at the Mary Peters Stadium in Belfast on June 24.

The IRA and INLA, whose

membership is predominantly Catholic, is fighting to drive Britain out of primarily Protestant Northern Ireland and unite the province with the Irish Republic.

Last month, the INLA planned a bomb close to Belfast's Windsor Park soccer stadium where England was playing Northern Ireland in a World Cup qualifying match.

The bomb went off an hour after the game and injured no one, but the INLA warned that, in the future, all visiting sports teams from the British mainland would be in danger. Next time, the organization said, it would bomb to kill.

The threat had an immediate impact. The British amateur wrestling championships, due to be held for the first time in Northern Ireland in May, were called off.

Then, the Scottish Badminton Association decided not to field an under-18 team to play an all-Ireland side in Belfast.

The British Isles indoor bowling championships, scheduled for Belfast next year, have been switched to the British mainland, and now there are growing doubts about the national track and field championships.

"I don't mind admitting that the thought of competing at Antrim terrifies me," said the British track star, Todd Bennett, who recently

broke the world indoor 400-meter record.

"Now that the INLA have made their views known, it could change the minds of a lot of people. We only have one life, and it only takes a small bomb to end it," Bennett was quoted as saying.

Ade Mafe, 17, a sprinter, said he, too, was considering withdrawing from the Antrim championships. "You don't know whether they'll try to pick off one or two or blow up a whole bus," he said. "There's a lot of feeling among the athletes about not going."

Lee Jones, secretary of the Northern Ireland Amateur Athletic Association, said "tough security measures" were planned for the championships. He played down the guerrilla threat, saying there were no incidents the last time the championships were held in Northern Ireland, in 1981, even though anti-British sentiment was running higher then than now.

About 700 athletes are expected for what traditionally is the curtain-raiser to Britain's outdoor track season. Nigel Cooper, secretary of the British Amateur Athletic Board, said he did not know how many competitors would choose not to compete, since invitations had only recently been sent.

"The advice we have received is that our athletes will not be at risk," he said.

SPORTS BRIEFS

New Orleans Group Buys NFL Saints

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — Automobile dealer Tom Benson and a group of about 18 other businessmen have signed a contract to buy the New Orleans Saints for \$64 million from John Mecom Jr., who owns the National Football League franchise for \$8 million in 1987. The purchase price was about what the Dallas Cowboys sold for last year, although the Cowboys are perennial championship challengers and Saints have never had a winning season. Benson said the sale was contingent on four things: approval by NFL, a virtual donation of nearby state land for a training facility, a 40-year lease on the Superdome and removal of taxes on all events at the stadium, which has been a drain on the state treasury since it opened in 1975. Benson and the governor of Louisiana, Edwin Edwards, who was not at Tuesday's news conference, said there appeared to be no problems with getting those points worked out.

Y. Signs Mets, Who Sign Strawberry

NEW YORK (AP) — Mayor Edward I. Koch said the city has agreed to sell \$36 million to renovate Shea Stadium and that the New York Yankees will extend their lease there for 10 years, to the year 2004. Florida, the team announced that outfielder Darryl Strawberry had signed a multiyear contract with the potential of earning nearly \$8 million the next six years. Because one-third of the money will be deferred, a team official said, Strawberry, who turned 23 Tuesday, will receive \$500,000 annually for the remainder of his life when he retires from baseball.

New Mexico Wins NIT Opening Game

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico (AP) — Forward Johnny Brown scored 20 points and New Mexico's basketball team, by holding Texas 41 to one field goal in a seven-minute stretch early in the second half, its opening-round game of the National Invitation Tournament, 80-49 Tuesday night. Texas A&M played without its leading scorer, guard Kenny Brown, who quit the team Monday.

Baseball Owners Predict Huge Losses

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (AP) — Major-league club owners on Tuesday predicted a "deterioration" of baseball's finances, with operating costs that could top \$150 million by 1988, if management and the players' union cannot agree on a plan "to safeguard" the game. The full financial statements were not available from all 26 clubs for the management report, presented during a short bargaining session, said 18 of 26 teams showed 1983 operating losses totaling about \$100 million, an average of \$2.5 million per club. Of the eight franchises reporting profits, five reported gains of less than \$1 million. A report said 11 clubs had returned financial statements for 1984, of which showed losses of more than \$27 million, an average of more than \$2.4 million.

BA Champion Quiroz to Meet Olivo

NAMA CITY (AP) — Francisco Quiroz will defend his World 12 Association light-flyweight championship title for the first time in Miami against Joey Olivo of the United States. The title bout has been postponed twice, both times because of problems between Quiroz, a Dominican who lives in Venezuela, and his manager, Rafito Olivo.

Sutter's on Track, if Islanders Aren't

The Associated Press

ST. LOUIS — After becoming the fourth player in New York Islanders history to score 100 points in a season, Brent Sutter played down the achievement Tuesday night and emphasized the importance of his team's 6-5 victory over the St. Louis Blues in the National Hockey League.

"It's nice," he said more than once as other players ran for the team bus. "To me, the most important thing is winning the hockey game. If you get points, it doesn't mean anything if you don't win."

There are six Sutter brothers playing in the NHL. Each has earned a reputation for playing to win and not letting personal achievements outweigh the team's.

Brent Sutter, who got two goals and two assists, said he hoped this victory indicated a run for the playoffs. The struggling Islanders, after

NHL FOCUS

five straight appearances in the Stanley Cup finals, including four victories, have displayed a loose defense this year and are likely to finish third in the Patrick Division.

In Tuesday's only other game, Winnipeg beat New Jersey, 6-3.

After a 1-1 first period, both clubs abandoned their usual defensive styles and recorded nine goals in the middle session. Sutter started the scoring while the Islanders had a four-on-three advantage, lifting the puck over fallen goalie Greg Millen.

Less than a minute later, Sutter scored his 42nd of the season after a scramble in front of the net as the New York power play continued. Terry Johnson having drawn a double minor penalty for St. Louis. The

Blues came back on goals three minutes apart by Mark Johnson and Joe Mullen, but Pat Flatley restored the Islanders lead 10 seconds after Mullen's goal on a 30-foot blast over Millen's shoulder.

The teams then traded two goals each, as Denis Potvin scored from the point for New York at 15:10, and Bernie Federko got his second of the night for St. Louis 35 seconds later.

Tommy Jonsson moved in from the point to restore the two-goal Islanders lead 1:09 after Federko's goal, but Brian Sutter, St. Louis captain and the oldest of the Sutter clan, scored with 40 seconds left to close the Blues to 6-5.

They came on in the third period, but goalie Billy Smith turned them back with some sliding saves, especially in the final minute when Millen was pulled for an extra attacker.



New Jersey's Dave Lewis rode Scott Arniel off the puck in Tuesday's early going, but Arniel's goal at 13:59 of the second period put Winnipeg ahead for good as the Jets posted a 6-3 victory in the National Hockey League contest.

COREBOARD

Basketball

The Road to the N.C.A.A. Championship

A Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE				
Atlantic Division				
Yale	51	14	785	29
Yale	48	18	750	29
Yale	45	21	728	29
Yale	42	24	705	29
Yale	39	27	682	29
Central Division				
Yale	45	19	760	29
Yale	42	22	737	29
Yale	39	25	714	29
Yale	36	28	691	29
Yale	33	31	668	29
Midwest Division				
Yale	42	22	744	29
Yale	39	25	721	29
Yale	36	28	698	29
Yale	33	31	675	29
Yale	30	34	652	29
Pacific Division				
Yale	48	18	779	29
Yale	45	21	756	29
Yale	42	24	733	29
Yale	39	27	710	29
Yale	36	30	687	29
TUESDAY'S RESULTS				
Yale 77, Stanford 71	29	29	122	
Yale 75, Stanford 71	29	29	122	
Yale 75, Stanford 71	29	29	122	
Yale 75, Stanford 71	29	29	122	
Yale 75, Stanford 71	29	29	122	

FIRST ROUND				
WEST				
St. John's 1 (29-3)	St. John's 1 (29-3)	St. John's 1 (29-3)	St. John's 1 (29-3)	St. John's 1 (29-3)
St. John's 1 (29-3)	St. John's 1 (29-3)	St. John's 1 (29-3)	St. John's 1 (29-3)	St. John's 1 (29-3)
St. John's 1 (29-3)	St. John's 1 (29-3)	St. John's 1 (29-3)	St. John's 1 (29-3)	St. John's 1 (29-3)
St. John's 1 (29-3)	St. John's 1 (29-3)	St. John's 1 (29-3)	St. John's 1 (29-3)	St. John's 1 (29-3)
EAST				
St. John's 1 (29-3)	St. John's 1 (29-3)	St. John's 1 (29-3)	St. John's 1 (29-3)	St. John's 1 (29-3)
St. John's 1 (29-3)	St. John's 1 (29-3)	St. John's 1 (29-3)	St. John's 1 (29-3)	St. John's 1 (29-3)
St. John's 1 (29-3)	St. John's 1 (29-3)	St. John's 1 (29-3)	St. John's 1 (29-3)	St. John's 1 (29-3)
St. John's 1 (29-3)	St. John's 1 (29-3)	St. John's 1 (29-3)	St. John's 1 (29-3)	St. John's 1 (29-3)
MIDWEST				
St. John's 1 (29-3)	St. John's 1 (29-3)	St. John's 1 (29-3)	St. John's 1 (29-3)	St. John's 1 (29-3)
St. John's 1 (29-3)	St. John's 1 (29-3)	St. John's 1 (29-3)	St. John's 1 (29-3)	St. John's 1 (29-3)
St. John's 1 (29-3)	St. John's 1 (29-3)	St. John's 1 (29-3)	St. John's 1 (29-3)	St. John's 1 (29-3)
St. John's 1 (29-3)	St. John's 1 (29-3)	St. John's 1 (29-3)	St. John's 1 (29-3)	St. John's 1 (29-3)
SOUTH EAST				
St. John's 1 (29-3)	St. John's 1 (29-3)	St. John's 1 (29-3)	St. John's 1 (29-3)	St. John's 1 (29-3)
St. John's 1 (29-3)	St. John's 1 (29-3)	St. John's 1 (29-3)	St. John's 1 (29-3)	St. John's 1 (29-3)
St. John's 1 (29-3)	St. John's 1 (29-3)	St. John's 1 (29-3)	St. John's 1 (29-3)	St. John's 1 (29-3)
St. John's 1 (29-3)	St. John's 1 (29-3)	St. John's 1 (29-3)	St. John's 1 (29-3)	St. John's 1 (29-3)

Football

United States Football League Leaders

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Offense

Yards	Rush	Pass	Score
Tommy Boy	1273	445	828
New Jersey	1079	372	456
San Antonio	1054	314	420
Los Angeles	970	402	348
Kelly, Hou	774	280	494
Williams, Ariz	688	228	422
Herbert, Oak	676	228	348
Young, LA	644	228	348
Woodward, Port	600	228	348
Evans, Den	576	228	348
Neufeldt, SA	576	228	348

Defense

Yards	Rush	Pass	Score
Tommy	793	276	515
Jordan, Port	724	276	515
Young, LA	688	276	515
Gerhart, Den	688	276	515
Sanford, Oak	644	276	515
Williams, Oak	600	276	515
Brown, Ariz	576	276	515
Newton, Oak	576	276	515

Quarterbacks

ATT	YDS	AVG	LG	TD	INT
Tommy	36	31	175	2	1
New Jersey	36	31	175	2	1
San Antonio	36	31	175	2	1
Los Angeles	36	31	175	2	1
Kelly, Hou	36	31	175	2	1
Williams, Ariz	36	31	175	2	1
Herbert, Oak	36	31	175	2	1
Young, LA	36	31	175	2	1
Woodward, Port	36	31	175	2	1
Evans, Den	36	31	175	2	1
Neufeldt, SA	36	31	175	2	1

Running Backs

ATT	YDS	AVG	LG	TD
Tommy	50	247	4.9	62
Jordan, Port	40	247	4.3	62
Young, LA	33	258	7.8	43
Gerhart, Den	33	258	7.8	43
Sanford, Oak	49	186	3.8	12
Williams, Oak	42	186	3.8	12
Brown, Ariz	42	186	3.8	12
Newton, Oak	42	186	3.8	12

Wide Receivers

ATT	YDS	AVG	LG	TD
Tommy	18	229	12.7	32
New Jersey	18	229	12.7	32
San Antonio	14	186	13.3	22
Los Angeles	14	167	11.9	22
Kelly, Hou	12	172	14.3	22
Williams, Ariz	12	172	14.3	22
Herbert, Oak	12	72	7.8	16
Young, LA	11	117	10.6	20

Passing

NO	YDS	AVG	LG	TD	INT
Tommy	19	343	42.4	1	2
New Jersey	8	350	43.8	1	2
San Antonio	17	738	43.4	4	53
Los Angeles	12	647	53.9	1	21
Kelly, Hou	14	633	45.3	43	23
Williams, Ariz	16	671	36.4	1	39
Herbert, Oak	12	556	39.7	3	49

Passing Defense

NO	YDS	AVG	LG	TD
Tommy	11	133	12.1	57
New Jersey	5	128	25.6	57
San Antonio	50	65	13.0	47
Los Angeles	50	65	13.0	47
Kelly, Hou	9	77	8.6	12
Williams, Ariz	9	77	8.6	12
Herbert, Oak	9	77	8.6	12
Young, LA	9	77	8.6	12
Woodward, Port	9	77	8.6	12
Evans, Den	9	77	8.6	12
Neufeldt, SA	9	77	8.6	12

Western Conference

Offense

Yards	Rush	Pass	Score
Tommy	1300	499	1381
New Jersey	1140	377	623
San Antonio	1066	381	623
Los Angeles	956	440	488
Kelly, Hou	843	396	520
Williams, Ariz	760	404	494
Herbert, Oak	689	254	405

Defense

Yards	Rush	Pass	Score
Tommy	680	242	408
Jordan, Port	1066	381	623
Young, LA	1066	381	623
Gerhart, Den	1066	381	623
Sanford, Oak	1066	381	623
Williams, Oak	1066	381	623
Brown, Ariz	1066	381	623
Newton, Oak	1066	381	623

Denver

Los Angeles

Tommy	1300	499	1381
New Jersey	1140	377	623
San Antonio	1066	381	623
Los Angeles	956	440	488
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Williams, Oak	1066	381	623
Brown, Ariz	1066	381	623
Newton, Oak	1066	381	623

ENGLISH BIRD

State & West, Brownsville
Sunderland, W. Victoria
Manchester United, 2

Exhibition

Terraco & Chidwain
Cincinnati 2, Los Angeles
Philadelphia 7, New York
Boston 9, Atlanta 1
Texas 5, New York 4
Detroit 11, Kansas City 1
San Francisco 5, Seattle
Albuquerque 1, Oakland
Chicago Cubs 3, San Diego
Montreal 14, Baltimore
Minneapolis 10, Houston 1

European

State & West, Brownsville
Sunderland, W. Victoria
Manchester United, 2

